

# DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN TO DISCUSS SRV PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

BK151345 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[By M.A. Razman]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs. -- ASEAN Foreign Ministers will discuss Hanoi's proposal on creation of a neutral international peacekeeping force in Kampuchea when they meet later this month in New York. They are also expected to seek a clarification on Vietnamese intentions during an expected meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during the United Nations General Assembly. Diplomatic sources said Malaysia, which is ASEAN Standing Committee chairman, is seeking clarification on Mr Nguyen Co Thach's statement to the Japanese KYODO New Agency through its embassy in Hanoi.

ASEAN officials appeared more concerned with Mr Nguyen Co Thach's statement that Hanoi was willing to accept Japanese mediation if Japan were to stop supporting the ASEAN position and adopt a neutral position. Mr Nguyen Co Thach is scheduled to visit Japan on Oct 1-4 for the first official meeting between Japanese and Vietnamese Ministers in six years. Japan has up to now fully supported the ASEAN position but has offered technical aid to Vietnam if they were to withdraw from Kampuchea. It is believed that the Japanese position on the Vietnamese proposal might have been raised at a meeting of the ASEAN-Japan joint committee which was held yesterday at Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry].

This could not, however, be confirmed and sources said if at all it was brought up it would have been raised on an unofficial basis with the Japanese ambassador. The sources said since the ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to meet in New York before the end of the month, nothing specific will be done by ASEAN until then aside from trying to determine Vietnam's sincerity. The sources pointed out that it had become traditional for Vietnam to voice her desire to seek a political settlement just prior to the convening of the UN Assembly where Democratic Kampuchea's credentials might again be raised. However, some diplomatic observers feel there may be more substance to the Vietnamese proposal this time around if it reflected Vietnam's realisation that some ASEAN members have adopted more neutral positions on big-power rivalry in South-East Asia in recent months.

They pointed to the Indonesian contacts with Moscow on the Kampuchean issue as well as Malaysian concern over U.S.-China military cooperation which Malaysian leaders have warned could lead to a new Chinese hegemony in the region. Vietnam has refused to come to the negotiating table with ASEAN on Kampuchea insisting that there were broader regional security issues to be disposed of first, such as the Chinese role in Kampuchea and Beijing's animosity towards Hanoi.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach in his interview with KYODO stated that the Vietnamese are prepared to allow a group of neutral nations to police the peace in Kampuchea and that Hanoi was prepared to discuss peace in Kampuchea with ASEAN without pre-conditions. ASEAN has taken the line that Vietnam should first be prepared to withdraw from Kampuchea but recently stated its willingness to talk with Vietnam even before such a withdrawal was affected. The diplomatic observers felt that Vietnamese willingness to accept a neutral international peacekeeping force, if sincere, could be a response to the ASEAN flexibility and appeared to indicate a willingness to give up its policeman role in Kampuchea. But generally, ASEAN is reacting coolly to the proposal saying that there is nothing really new in it since ASEAN had been proposing it all along. Diplomatic sources said until they can establish how official and sincere the Vietnamese move is, ASEAN members will continue to tread warily.



AGRICULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN USSR

OW160550 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO -- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura left here Sunday for Moscow for talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev. The Yamamura-Kamentsev talks, to be held Monday and Saturday, are expected to center on a new Japan-Soviet fisheries cooperation agreement.

Through working-level negotiations on the revision of the existing fisheries corporation agreement, the two countries have so far been wide apart, mainly because of differences of views on high seas salmon catches.

While he is in the Soviet Union until September 23, Yamamura will also visit fisheries facilities in Yalta and Leningrad. Japanese officials and other interests here are placing high hopes for improving cooled relations between Japan and the Soviet Union as a result of Yamamura's Soviet visit.

Yamamura is the first Japanese Cabinet minister to visit the Soviet Union in five years, except for Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who attended the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov early this year.

On his way home from the Soviet Union, Yamamura will visit Italy where he will meet with Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization headquartered in Rome. He will be back in Tokyo September 26.

FILM FESTIVAL TO RESUME IN SOVIET UNION

OW141051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Japan this year will resume a Japanese film festival in the Soviet Union which was suspended in 1979 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. The festival, sponsored by the Foreign Ministry and the Japan Foundation, will be held in Moscow September 24-25, Leningrad September 26-27 and Nakhodka October 5-6.

Resumption of the festival, which started in 1963, was agreed at Japan-Soviet working-level consultations held last February. Ministry officials said a Soviet film festival in Japan is also planned.

MINISTRIES RESPOND TO U.S. FISH CATCH WARNING

OW141311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- The United States Friday warned it will cut in half Japan's fish catch quota in its 200-mile fishery zone by invoking a relevant law if Japan again hunts for sperm whales in coastal areas in October, government sources said Friday.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, however, is of the opinion there is nothing wrong with the whaling in light of the international whaling treaty and has already given approval for the whaling operations. In an attempt to forestall the U.S. action, the ministry will hold bilateral talks on the whaling problem this month.

However, the Foreign Ministry sources fear the matter will become politicized, given the expected rough-going over the negotiations.

While the hunting of sperm whales in the 1984-95 season was banned by a vote of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) last year, Japan says it can continue whaling because the IWC treaty has no binding powers. Under these circumstances, the U.S. has threatened to invoke the U.S. domestic law, which can halve the fish catch in the U.S. zone of a country not adhering to the IWC decision. The law permits complete elimination of catch quota of an offender in the second year.

Japan thinks coastal hunting of sperm whales will not lead to a dwindling of the resources. Since Japan depends on the U.S. fishery zone for most of its catch, Japan's northern fishing operations will be severely damaged should the law be applied, industry sources said,

Meanwhile the Agriculture Ministry Friday decided to take issue with the IWC's resolution of last June calling for drastic reduction of the catch quota of minke whales in the Antarctic Sea. The ministry based its decision on the sharply cut Japan's catch quota in the 1984-85 season. The ministry contends minke whales are not at all an endangered species and that Japan's quota of 1,941 whales, down from 3,027 the previous season, is a life-and-death issue for the industry.

While Japan hopes for a new quota of about 2,500 minke whales the U.S. is expected to invoke the same domestic law to restrict Japan's catch quota in the U.S. fishery zone if Japan exceeds the limit.

ISHIBASHI, SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP DEPART FOR DPRK

Ishibashi on Ties

OW140909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of Japan Socialist Party, urged the government to improve ties with North Korea as Pyongyang is signaling that it is ready to open up to the West. The leader of Japan's top opposition party also indicated that he was optimistic the North Koreans would sign a new fishery agreement with Japan to replace the one that expired two years ago.

"It appears that something could be done" about the fishery pact, Ishibashi said in an interview with KYODO prior to his departure for a visit to North Korea next Monday.

Commenting on North Korea's announcement last week of a joint venture law, Ishibashi said the move "provided the very evidence" that Pyongyang was willing to open up the country for foreign investment. Ishibashi said he even viewed the move as some sort of diplomatic signal North Korea was sending to the West.

He said the Socialist Party will open up ties with South Korea if the government reciprocates by establishing political contacts and open diplomatic relations with North Korea. One objective of his forthcoming visit to North Korea, Ishibashi said, was to probe possibilities of promoting sports and journalistic exchanges with North Koreans. He said he hoped such exchanges would serve as the preliminary step for full diplomatic relations between the two countries.



Ishibashi also said he saw his visit as a counterpoise to what he called the government's one-sided tie with South Korea. The basic policy of the Socialist Party, he said, has always been that there is only one Korea and the Koreans are one nation.

#### Tokyo Departure

OW170337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi left for Pyongyang via Beijing Monday for talks with President Kim Il-song and other North Korean leaders on the role the Socialist Party could play in easing tension on the Korean peninsula. Speaking at an airport send-off party, Ishibashi, leading an 11-member delegation, said his visit is intended to supplement the Korean policy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's conservative government, which leans toward South Korea.

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan made a state visit to Japan this month, the first by a Korean head of state, opening a new era between the two nations.

Ishibashi, who assumed the leadership of the main opposition party last year, said he also intends to build an environment conducive to improved relations between Japan and North Korea, and will urge the Nakasone government to do so upon his return home. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations. He said his party is ready to extend a helping hand to a Pyongyang proposal for talks among the two Koreas and the United States to bring peace to the Korean peninsula.

JSP sources said other major topic of discussion Ishibashi will have with North Korean leaders will be the renewal of a nonofficial fishery agreement which expired in 1982.

JSP officials said Ishibashi's party will stay in the Chinese capital overnight Monday and will arrive in Pyongyang the following day. It will stay there until Saturday.

#### DEFENSE CHIEF VIEWS 1-PERCENT SPENDING LIMIT

OW141241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Yuko Kurihara, Cabinet minister in charge of the Defense Agency, Friday showed a positive attitude toward reviewing Japan's policy of limiting defense spending to below 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). In a videotaped television program, Kurihara said it is the government's political pledge both at home and abroad to achieve the national defense program outline at an early date. "From this point of view," he said, "the dispute over the problem of the 1 percent ceiling on defense outlays in the GNP has significance."

At a National Defense Council meeting earlier Friday, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said his ministry will abide by the policy in formulating next fiscal year's state budget.

The ceiling on defense spending was set by Prime Minister Takeo Miki while he was in office in the mid 1970's. Kurihara said the government should keep that guideline but that Japan's per-capita defense expenditures are not necessarily higher than those of other countries. The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone budgeted 2,935 billion yen (12 billion dollars) for national defense for fiscal 1984, representing 0.99 percent of the country's projected GNP for the year until next March.

The Defense Agency last month decided to request a 7 percent increase in defense outlays for fiscal 1985 to 3,140 billion yen (12.8 billion dollars).

#### KOMEITO REJECTS TANAKA'S COALITION IDEA

OW141153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Komeito Friday rebuked former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's suggestion that it could serve as a coalition partner with the Liberal-Democratic Party. The rebuttal, read by party Secretary General Junya Yano at a news conference, came three days after Tanaka raised the idea in a meeting of his LDP faction members.

Tanaka, in a speech dealing with Japan's postwar political system, said he believed Komeito would join forces with the LDP as a coalition partner in case of national emergency. Yano denied any prior knowledge of Tanaka's statement, saying no Komeito officials had met Tanaka recently.

The Komeito statement, issued in the name of Komeito's Central Committee, said the party does not contemplate forming any coalition with the LDP under present circumstances. The statement also made it clear that Komeito may still join an opposition move to oust Tanaka from his Diet seat if an ad hoc Diet council fails to come up with a satisfactory recommendation on political ethics.

The council was set up earlier this year under LDP initiative in a bid to defuse an opposition demand that Tanaka relinquish his House of Representatives seat following his conviction last year in the Lockheed payoff scandal.

Komeito also said the party has no intention of seeking a revision of the Constitution and will have no part with any LDP bid to revise the Constitution.

#### MAINICHI POLL SHOWS FALL IN NAKASONE POPULARITY

OW170027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- The popularity rating of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government has fallen from 41 percent in March to 36 percent this month, according to a poll by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN newspaper published Monday. The nationwide survey, however, also found a drop in the percentage of people opposed to the government, from 29 percent to 26 percent in the six-month period. The balance went to those "not interested" in politics, with their share up to 35 percent from 29 percent, according to the survey.

The Nakasone administration started with a 39 percent popularity rating in December 1982. That rating plummeted to 31 percent in September last year before it rose again to a peak of 41 percent in March this year, according to MAINICHI surveys.

As to political parties, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) is supported by 46 percent of the respondents, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) 10 percent, Komeito 4 percent, the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) 4 percent, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) 3 percent and the New Liberal Club (NLC) 1 percent, according to the latest survey. In the previous MAINICHI poll conducted in March, the LDP got 46 percent, JSP 12 percent, Komeito 5 percent, DSP 5 percent, JCP 3 percent and NLC 2 percent.



The latest poll was taken earlier this month among 4,145 eligible voters across the country.

BANK OFFICIAL BRIEFS NAKASONE ON YEN RATE

OW140911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 14 KYODO -- Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said Friday that the yen must be kept higher against the U.S. dollar to ensure price stability and avoid international trade friction. In a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the central bank chief said he will closely watch market trends to check any wild fluctuation of the yen-dollar rates.

Referring to the yen's continuing weakness in recent months, Maekawa told Nakasone that Japan has been suffering a long-term capital account deficit caused by a heavy outflow of money while chalking up a massive surplus from merchandise trade. He said that the U.S. economy is now shifting from an excessively fast growth in the first half of the year to a normal expansion.

A slower U.S. economic growth is desirable to ensure non-inflationary business expansion, Maekawa told Nakasone.

Nakasone's aides called the meeting "one of regular background briefing sessions" and said neither referred to the appointment of a successor to Maekawa, who is due to serve out his term in December.

BRIEFS

CERAMICS SENSOR DEMAND INCREASE -- Tokyo, 7 Sep. KYODO -- Demand for ceramics sensors is expected to increase rapidly in the future with their diversified use in microelectronics equipment, industry sources said Friday. At present, ceramics sensors are mainly used for the electronically-controlled fuel injection apparatus in cars and such household electric appliances as air conditioners and refrigerators. With the progress of factory and office automation and popularization of home security equipment to prevent crimes, demand for sensors is expected to rise rapidly, the sources said. According to Wako Research Institute of Economics, potential annual demand for ceramics sensors for cars and steel is estimated at 30 billion yen (122 million dollars) and 3 billion yen, respectively, and that for home security use, 15-20 billion yen (61-82 million dollars) in future. Securities companies named such ceramics sensor manufacturers as Nippondenso Co., NGK Spark Plug Co., Hitachi Chemical Co., TDK Corp. and Toray Industries, Ltd. as companies likely to attract many stock brokers' interest. Industry sources cited ceramics sensors' inherent heat and corrosion resisting properties, high intensity and cost advantage in batch production as factors behind the expected demand rise. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 7 Sep 84 OW]

REACTION TO RED CROSS SOUTH RELIEF DECISION

## Ministry Official

SK150511 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2313 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] At the news that the DPRK Red Cross Society's 8 September decision on sending relief goods to South Korean flood sufferers has been accepted by the South Korean Red Cross Society, (Kang Ung-nam) deputy director of the General Bureau of the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation, expressed the hope that our relief goods will be delivered to the South Korean flood sufferers at the earliest possible date and said:

[Begin recording] Through radio and television broadcasts we have heard the news that the South Korean Red Cross Society accepted the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood sufferers.

Believing that it is indeed fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross Society has agreed to the offer by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society calling for the former's cooperation for an early realization of our humanitarian and compatriotic step, our functionaries in the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation ardently hope that the relief goods with the brotherly love of the people in the North will be delivered to the South Korean flood sufferers at the earliest possible date so that these goods will be conducive to stabilizing their lives. At the same time, our functionaries are also accelerating active preparations to realize this step.

The decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on sending relief goods to the South Korean flood sufferers in the flood-stricken areas is not only an expression of the compatriotic love of the people in our northern half toward the fellow countrymen in the southern half who are suffering disasters, but is also an extremely righteous and epochal step proceeding from a humanitarian standpoint. This is why this decision is now causing great repercussions at home and abroad.

This vividly shows that justness and sincerity of our humanitarian step. Indeed, should this humanitarian step be realized, it would greatly contribute not only to linking again the brotherly love of our compatriots, but also to providing an atmosphere to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

Along with this epochal step for achieving peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, our party and government have so far taken compatriotic steps many times whenever the people in the South underwent disasters in the past. However, because of the nasty maneuvers of the South Korean authorities who have pursued only North-South confrontation and national division, none of these steps has been realized. For the brethren in the South, who have inherited the same blood, to suffer from unexpected disasters is indeed unfortunate.

The disasters that the South Korean people have suffered this time because of the recent heavy rain are by no means natural ones, but are a consequence of the failure of the South Korean authorities — who have been engrossed only in a treacherous and war junket — to establish measures to prevent anticipated floods in advance.

Therefore, today the South Korean people are strongly protesting to the authorities, claiming that the current disasters are not natural, but ones created by the mistake of the authorities.



As for the South Korean flood victims who are now suffering from the recent flood, most of them are poor people who have lived under a shortage of food and clothes. To make things worse, because of the recent flood they are now wandering around on the streets without places to live. Thinking of this miserable situation, we cannot repress our sympathy. No one can block our compatriotic step.

Now that the South Korean Red Cross Society has accepted the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the only thing to be done at this moment is for the South Korean Red Cross Society to take the relevant steps for the realization of our offer, which proceeded from a humanitarian standpoint at the earliest possible date.

If the South Korean Red Cross Society intentionally prolongs the flood victims' sufferings by blocking our just step to rescue our compatriots in the South, this would become an indelible crime against the nation and the people and would not escape condemnation from our people and the people of the world.

We have completed all preparations to transport relief goods to the South Korean compatriots via land and sea at any time. We will make all possible efforts to deliver to the South Korean flood victims at the earliest possible date the relief goods that have been decided on by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society. [end recording]

#### Other Officials Comment

SK160321 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2309 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The happy news that the South Korean Red Cross Society has decided to accept the offer of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society on sending relief goods to the sufferers in the flood-stricken areas of South Korea is now still arousing great repercussions among the people of the northern half of the republic. Saying that the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country is a humanitarian and compatriotic step to assist the South Korean flood victims sincerely, Comrade O Hung-mu, director of a department of the Ministry of Materials Supply, continued:

[Begin recording] It is indeed fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross Society has expressed agreement to the proposal of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society calling for the former's cooperation to realize our humanitarian and compatriotic step at the earliest possible date. It is very happy news that the South Korean side, which had refused all our sincere and compatriotic offers ever since the country's division, issued a statement accepting our offer on 14 September. We are very happy to hear this acceptance of the South Korean side.

Functionaries in the Ministry of Materials Supply as well as all people of the northern half of the republic sincerely want our relief goods, including rice, cloth, cement, and medicines, to be delivered to the flood-stricken areas in South Korea at the earliest possible date so that these goods will be conducive to alleviating their sufferings.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center today, our country has been provided a firm self-reliant national economic foundation. Today, all working people of the country are effecting unprecedented innovations and upsurges in all fronts of socialist construction with the spirit of sincerely assisting the compatriots in the South.

Our country has already been turned into a powerful socialist and industrial state and has enjoyed a bumper harvest every year. In particular, this year's agriculture is expected to enjoy the best harvest ever.

Thanks to this firm self-reliant national economic power, our people have been able to stockpile a large amount of reserve materials by vigorously waging the struggle to increase production on many fields of the national economy. As a result of this, our people have decided to send them to the compatriots in the South.

As is well known to the world, the South Korean economy is a colonial and subordinate one. Therefore, its ruin is inevitable. This also means the doom of traitor Chon Tu-hwan. For the Chon Tu-hwan ring to clamor about improvement of the South Korean economy and the like is empty talk and is nothing but a trick to maintain its power system.

As everyone knows, the South Korean economy today is a subordinate economy suffering from heavy foreign debts totaling almost \$50 billion. Such being the situation, we, as the brethren with the same blood, cannot remain indifferent to this any longer. All organs and working people in the material supply field will not only send materials to various fields of the national economy but also stockpile enough materials to send them to the South Korean flood victims.

We ardently want the relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims at the earliest possible date with the brotherly love of the same nation. At the same time, we have completed all preparations to transport the relief goods without delay. [end recording]

The deputy director of the Pyongyang city hospital said:

[Begin recording] It is very fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross Society has agreed to accept the offer by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society calling for the former's cooperation for an early realization of our humanitarian and compatriotic step. For the South Korean side, which had refused our compatriotic offers in the past, to accept our humanitarian and compatriotic offer this time is very happy news. We are very happy at this.

Medical functionaries of the Pyongyang city hospital as well as all people of the northern half of the republic ardently want our relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims at the earliest possible date so that these goods will be conducive to stabilizing their lives, if even a little.

We have frequently offered to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims whenever disasters were reported in South Korea in the past. I think that the decision by the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society this time is an expression of the warm compatriotic love of the people of the northern half of the republic and is an extremely just and epochal step. This is why this decision is now arousing great repercussions at home and abroad. I think that this vividly shows the justness and sincerity of our humanitarian step.

The recent natural disasters in Seoul and many other areas in South Korea are, in fact, not natural ones, but are a consequence of the antipeople policy of the South Korean authorities which have been frantic in their maneuvers for aggression and war, while indifferent to the people's lives. The South Korean authorities are now frantic to utilize our compatriotic step in their political propaganda.

As is known to the world, the South Korean economy is a subordinate economy and is suffering from heavy foreign debts totaling almost \$50 billion. In fact, our relief goods are offered with our compatriotic love to alleviate the sufferings of brethren with the same blood and have nothing to do with politics.

We ardently hope that the relief goods will be delivered to the hands of the South Korean flood victims without delay. We have completed all preparations to send many medicines to the South Korean people. [end recording]



## People Support Plan

SK161214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the South Korean people who have sustained damage from the floods has continuously aroused great repercussion among people of all walks of life. Choe Kwan-ok, chairman of the Management Committee of Yongbong cooperative farm in Mang-yongdae District, Pyongyang, said: Through newspapers and broadcasts, I have heard the news that the South Korean side has replied to the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods, including 50,000 sok of rice, to the South Korean people in the flood-afflicted area and that our side has sent a response to the reply of the South Korean side.

The decision to send relief goods to the South Korean people who have sustained damages from flood reflects our party's great consideration and the love shown by the people of the northern half of the country for their fellow countrymen. We are provided with a firm guarantee for sending great quantities of rice to South Korean people in the flood-afflicted area. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Since ancient times, people have said that those who have a full rice chest are rich. Everywhere you go, you will find full rice chests. Accordingly, our country has become rich, and the people are leading a much more affluent life.

Our country, which has reaped bumper harvests every year under the wide leadership of the great leader and the party, is richly provided with rice to supply to the South Korean people in the flood-afflicted area. Rural areas in our country have reaped unprecedented bumper harvests this year, too. Our cooperative farm has reaped bumper harvests, far surpassing the best harvest of the past. Rice chests in every village are fuller, and rice chests in every household are full. Our peasants now cannot forget even for a moment their fellow countrymen in the South who are roaming the streets after losing their houses because of the flooding. Grieving over the sufferings of the South Korean compatriots, we are determined to properly harvest rich crops this year, without losing even a grain. How happy we will be if, out of overflowing love for compatriots, rice reaches, at the earliest possible date, the South Korean people who have sustained damages from flooding! Hoping that the day for the delivery of rice will surely arrive, we are struggling vigorously to complete this year's farming in which we have reaped bumper harvests.

Labor Hero Chon Ok-hwan, a worker at the weaving workshop of the integrated Pyongyang textile plant, said: In connection with the fact that South Korea has sustained damages from an unprecedented flood, the Central Committee of our Red Cross Society has advanced an important humanitarian proposal for sending relief goods to the South Korean people who have sustained damages from this flood, conveying the warm brotherly love of the people of the northern half of the republic for these suffering people. Our brotherly love for the South Korean people who have sustained damages has become warmer with the passage of time. This is natural because the people of the northern half of the republic have not forgotten their South Korean fellow countrymen even for a moment since the national territory was divided by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. When they learned that their South Korean fellow countrymen were suffering damages sustained as a result of an unprecedented flood, they could not restrain feelings of sympathy; they ardently wanted to alleviate their sufferings.

We are accelerating the production of textiles with a will to clothe the flood-affected South Korean people who are living in the region which is linked to ours by a contiguous line along the same stratum, or layer, of soil. We cannot restrain our brotherly love for the flood-afflicted South Korean people everytime we see the floods of various textiles and mountainous piles of textiles made in 1 day.

The tendency prevailing today among the workers of our plant is that they do not want to quit working even after far surpassing their daily goal for the production of textiles.

Kim Sok-san, leader of the second work team at the baking workshop of the Sunchon cement plant, said: The workers of our Sunchon cement plant are happy to hear the news that the South Korean Red Cross has accepted the proposal of our side for sending relief goods to the South Korean people in the flood-afflicted areas. We are grieved to watch on TV the miserable state of the flood-afflicted South Korean people, roaming about the streets after losing their houses and relatives because of the recent flood. The brotherly will to save hundreds of thousands of flood-afflicted people in the South has become more ardent with the passage of time. Having struggled to increase production while truly grieving over the disasters and sufferings its fellow countrymen experienced every time natural calamities occurred in South Korea, and while ardently desiring to alleviate their sufferings, the workers of the Sunchon cement plant have given impetus to increasing the production of cement, fully supporting the decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to the flood-afflicted South Korean people as a manifestation of brotherly love for suffering compatriots. The quantities of cement produced recently at our plant far exceed the amount of cement which our side has proposed to send to the flood-afflicted South Korean people. Our working class will bring about a greater innovation in the production of cement with an ardent will to aid the flood-afflicted South Korean people.

Ko Haw-sun, teacher of the Hwangju girl's high school in Hwangju County, said: We have heard the news that the South Korean Red Cross has accepted the 8 September decision of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to send relief goods to flood-afflicted people in various areas in South Korea, including Seoul, showing our sincerity. Our people believe that it is really fortunate the South Korean Red Cross consented to our proposal for rendering cooperation in quickly implementing a humanitarian and brotherly step. Those Koreans who have inherited the blood lineage of the homogeneous people will surely feel this way.

Viewing the paddyfields and dry farmland laden with rich and ponderous ears, our people think of the South Korean brethren who have sustained great damages as a result of the flood, and are unable to restrain feelings of grief. In recently heard conversations among my students. They said that they could not swallow food after hearing the news that their South Korean brethren could scarcely drink even a drop of water because of damages from flooding. I was surprised to hear this from those who I had regarded as mere children. At the same time, I thought of many things when I saw the new generation bitterly grieving over the great disasters of the South Korean fellow countrymen who have inherited the same blood lineage. This is the feeling of all the people of the northern half of the republic today. Our education workers and the new generation say how happy will they be relief goods reach the flood-afflicted South Korean people quickly, conveying their brotherly love.

#### COMMENTARIES DISCUSS SOUTH'S RELIEF ACCEPTANCE

##### NODONG SINMUN on Statement

SK150045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 14 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 15 September commentary: "Impure Political Propaganda Which Is Against Reason"]

[Text] On 14 September, the South Korean Red Cross Society issued a statement accepting the offer of our country's Red Cross Society Central Committee to send relief goods to the victims in the flood-stricken areas in South Korea who have been suffering a calamity because of a recent heavy rain.



Such an attitude of the South Korean Red Cross Society is fortunate. Until now, whenever natural calamities have occurred in South Korea, we have been broken-hearted about the calamities suffered by the compatriots and have proposed on several occasions to the South Korean side that we send relief goods.

We are glad to see that the South Korean side, which has turned away from our compatriotic offers in the past, has decided to accept our offer this time. We are very pleased with this. We sincerely hope that our relief goods, including rice, cloth, and cement, will be delivered to the flood-stricken areas and help relieve the suffering of the flood victims who have been left homeless.

This notwithstanding, according to a news report, the South Korean authorities are making use of our compatriotic relief measure for impure political propaganda. According to a foreign news report from Seoul, they have decided to accept our relief goods with a view to displaying some superiority, while determining whether our proposal is propagandistic gesture or not. If this is true, it is really dumbfounding.

At a time when the brothers in the North are putting out hands of relief with brotherly love in order to relieve the suffering of compatriots, what do the words "a propagandistic gesture" and "determine" mean? The South Korean authorities have failed to take any proper relief measures for the flood victims, while sitting on a heap of foreign debts. They are said to be prepared to accept our relief goods and vie for superiority in this respect. We cannot but ask them from what standpoint they say this?

Irrespective of ideologies and systems, we are going to give our compatriotic aid to the flood victims in order to relieve the suffering of brothers. We cannot understand why on earth they are making such irresponsible remarks. It is also said that the South Korean authorities are stating that they have decided to accept our relief goods with the hope of opening a window to ease tension. If they really wish to open a window to ease tension, they should refrain first from making remarks and inciting the sense of confrontation and distrust between the North and the South in connection with the relief goods.

No matter how much they say that they desire a reduction of tension, carrying out anti-communist propaganda and inciting a sense of confrontation at a time when they say they will accept the relief goods, no one will believe this.

There is a saying which reads: "One should treat virtue with virtue." If the South Korean authorities made use of compatriotic measure for political propaganda, we cannot but say that this will be against reason, too.

The relief goods we are sending to South Korea come from our compatriotic love to relieve the suffering of compatriots. This is not connected with politics.

Once the South Korea Red Cross Society made its courageous decision to accept our relief goods, there is only thing to be done at the moment. It is to take a prompt measure to send the relief goods to the flood victims at the earliest possible date. We hope that the relief goods will be delivered to the flood victims without delay.

## VRPR on 'Improper Behavior'

SK161400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Station Commentary: "An Improper Behavior"]

[Text] As is known, in connection with the flood damages sustained in various areas, including Seoul, the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society recently decided to send relief goods, including 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement, and medicines, to our flood-afflicted people, conveying brotherly love for them. With regard to this, the South Korean Red Cross issued a statement on 14 September, saying that it would accept the proposal of the North Korean Red Cross Society.

It is very fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross decided recently to accept the North Korean Red Cross Society's humanitarian step overflowing with brotherly love. Accordingly, North Korea is pleased with this and has decided to send five representatives to Panmunjom on 18 September to help facilitate the quick supply of North Korean relief goods to the flood-afflicted people.

As is widely known, since the August national liberation, North Korea has advanced proposals on many occasions for sending relief goods, proceeding from love for the fellow countrymen and from a humanitarian spirit. These proposals were made whenever natural calamities occurred in various areas in South Korea, causing damages to many people. It is very fortunate, and something to be welcomed, for the South Korean side to decide to accept the proposal of the North Korean Red Cross Society after repeatedly ignoring North Korean proposals overflowing with brotherly love.

Expressing gratitude for the step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from brotherly love, many flood-afflicted people in various areas, including Seoul, are craving for the earliest possible arrival of relief goods conveying sincerity. Nevertheless, it is regrettable that the present ruling authorities are eagerly engrossed in slandering North Korea by abusing the step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from love — a will to alleviate the pain and sufferings of the fellow countrymen. Using rabble, including Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and public information, and government-patronized propaganda means, the Chon Tu-hwan group has maliciously and scathingly said that the proposal of the North Korean Red Cross Society is intended as propaganda and that this proposal is an insincere trick. This reveals the Chon Tu-hwan ring's improper stand toward the step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from brotherly love, and shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to use the humanitarian step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from brotherly love, for its political propaganda.

The thing that we should not ignore is the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raved that it has accepted the North Korean proposal because it has maintained superiority in national strength, brazenly revealing its impure stand toward the North Korean proposal. We interpret such behavior of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as an antipopular crime designed to fan the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South among the people, and to promote feelings of mistrust and enmity.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring has the slightest intention of alleviating the pain and suffering of the flood-afflicted people, it should deal with the step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from brotherly love, with a sincere stand and attitude, and should abandon the antipopular behavior of slandering North Korea.

At a time when the South Korean Red Cross has decided to accept the North Korean proposal, it should quickly and unreservedly take an appropriate step to help facilitate the supply of North Korean relief goods to the flood-afflicted people in order to alleviate their sufferings.



The South Korean Red Cross will be unable to avoid strong denunciation at home and abroad if it, instead, lays obstacles to implementing the step taken by North Korea, which proceeded from brotherly love, by making improper excuses, if it fans the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South and if it is engrossed in kicking up anticommunist rackets.

#### AGRICULTURAL CRISIS MAKES SOUTH 'FAMINE ZONE'

SK151124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- This year the agricultural working people in the northern half of the republic have brought about a rich crop rare to be seen in history by applying the *chuche* method of farming under the wise leadership of the party. But a crop failure hit South Korea linked to it by the same vein this year, too, due to the reactionary agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The seriousness of the South Korean agricultural crisis finds expression in the utter destruction of the material foundation of agricultural production.

The South Korean arable land has been steadily reduced by the criminal requisition of large tracts of farmland by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique for military use and munitions industry every year. It dwindled by more than 104,800 hectares in the period from 1967 to 1979 and by 10,000 hectares annually in recent years. Over the last few years, an annual average of over 174,000 hectares of arable land was inundated or washed away or buried under silt in floods. To cap it all, the South Korean farmland is in a very unstable state. Even according to the South Korean press, "The area of irrigated paddy fields is 30 per cent at the most" and the remaining 70 percent is exposed to drought and flood.

Still more deplorable are the technical means of agriculture. According to data, the number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of farmland is no more than 0.1 and that of the sowers 0.2. Such being the situation, the majority of the peasants have to still use primitive farm tools.

Grain output is on the steady decrease. According to the South Korean press, it dropped from 10,470,000 sok in 1977 to 9,290,000 sok in 1982. Notably rice putput fell from 8,110,000 sok to 6,930,000 sok in the same period. As a result, the self-supply rate of grain nosedived from 72.6 percent to 42.2 percent in the 1978-1983 period. This has led to rise in grain import. The grain import jumped from 3.6 million tons in 1978 to more than 8 million tons from 1981. South Korea has been reduced to a market of U.S. imperialists' spoilt agricultural produce and one of the direst famine zones in the world.

#### VRPR CRITICIZES ABE FOR 'UNINVITED MEDDLING'

SK141310 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will discuss Japanese Foreign Minister Abe's remarks under the headline of "Uninvited Meddling." According to news reports, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe is going to call upon the member states of the United Nations to make efforts to realize the simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations in a speech at the UN General Assembly session scheduled for 26 September.

Given the fact that Abe made such remarks shortly after Japan had supported the proposal for the simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations in the so-called joint communique issued at the end of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to Japan, his words cannot be interpreted as his own individual view or accidental utterances.

Abe's words, as an expression of the reactionary Japanese ruling class's official stand, are criminal and outrageous language which we find intolerable. The question of achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula is something that must be settled among our people, in the interest of the people, and on our people's own strength. It is the most acute question. This being the case, nobody can meddle in the question of the reunification on the Korean peninsula, nor should we let anybody meddle in it.

Despite this stark fact, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe is trying to meddle in the political affairs of another country much like a nosy person meddling in another's arrangement for a banquet. This is ridiculous.

Abe's remarks amount to a violent interference in the reunification question of our country and an antinational ploy designed to hinder the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. Although it has been babbling as if it were hoping for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the reactionary Japanese ruling class, riding on the coattails of the United States in its policy toward the Korean peninsula by which it is trying to perpetuate the current division and fabricate two Koreas, has in fact, clung to the scheme for perpetual division of our country, while babbling about South Korea's bilateral entering into the United Nations or the simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations.

As is evident in the so-called South Korean-Japan joint communique, in which the Japanese reactionaries stated that they would support the proposal for the simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations, the reactionary Japanese ruling class is still pursuing not our country's reunification, but the perpetual division of the country. And Abe has once again exposed clearly the splittist nature of the reactionary Japanese ruling class.

Such remarks repeatedly uttered by the reactionary Japanese ruling class, including Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe, are not accidental. The Japanese militarists are trying to easily achieve their vicious ambition of reinvading South Korea following the U.S. scheme to fabricate two Koreas, using such a pro-Japanese traitor as Chon Tu-hwan as a guide. Moreover, they are scheming to regain their old position of colonial rulers in this land by deepening South Korea's political, economic and military subjugation to Japan, and by turning this land into a dual colony serving the United States and Japan.

However, the Japanese militarists' vicious ambition will never be realized. Not only will our people not forgive the criminal acts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors who occupied our country for 36 years and forced on our people misfortune, disasters, and miseries of all descriptions, while enforcing unprecedentedly brutal colonial rule in our country, but they will never tolerate the vicious schemes of the Japanese militarists who are bent on achieving their ambition of reinvasion while looking for a chance to invade our country.

The reactionary Japanese ruling class should look squarely at the trend of the times and our people's aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification, act discreetly, and abandon their anachronistic maneuvers of dreaming to achieve their ambition of reinvasion.



PAPER CALLS CHAN'S VISIT 'NATIONAL HUMILIATION'

SK151404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1949 GMT 14 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September article: "Another Yi Wan-yong, and Another Day of National Humiliation"]

[Text] On the morning of 6 September, 77 Democrats in South Korea, including pastor Mun II-hwan, issued a declaration calling for a nation-saving struggle in Seoul, and designated 6 September, the day traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the Japanese emperor and bowed deeply before him, as another day of national humiliation. History bears witness to the day in 1910, 74 years ago, when unpardonable pro-Japanese traitors sold out the beautiful three thousand-ri land and the 20 million compatriots as colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists, by kneeling before the Japanese imperialists' Resident-General Terauchi, and by signing an amalgamation treaty with Japan, as a day of national humiliation. History then branded traitor Yi Wan-yong, the ringleader of this tragedy in the year of Kyongsul, as a traitor unprecedented in history.

By ushering in another day of national humiliation, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has emerged as another Yi Wan-yong. The Japanese reactionaries have shown that they are the offspring of the Japanese imperialists by following the past method of aggression -- a method of beating another in the back to extract his liver -- by instigating their pro-Japanese stooges.

Where there is aggression, there are surely traitors on the rampage, acting as guides. People called Pak Chong-hui, the previous South Korean dictator, the offspring of the five thieves of Ulsa because he signed a treaty concerning basic relations with Japan, another Ulsa treaty, following in the footsteps of the five thieves of Ulsa and paving a way for the Japanese reactionaries to revinvade South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan far surpasses Pak Chong-hui's treacherous course. He is nicknamed Pak Chong-hui's special servant and adopted son because he showed loyalty to Pak Chong-hui by calling him father. He is a pro-Japanese traitor who, following the elimination of Pak Chong-hui as a natural result of the democratic struggle of the South Korean people, regarded succeeding him as his lifelong task and pledged to show loyalty to Japan by calling for the lasting improvement of relations with Japan, and by clamorously babbling about the theory of the common territory of South Korea and Japan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is following the deeds and methods of Yi Wan-yong and Pak Chong-hui. He rather surpasses them in this regard. This is shown by the fact that, while the previous traitors sold out the country, kneeling before the aggressors who had crawled into Seoul, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has willingly gone into the bosom of his master and sold out the country.

On 6 September, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the Japanese emperor, the past colonial ruler, bowed deeply before him, presented ginseng to him, clinging to his blood-stained clothes and wishing him good health, and pledged to usher in purer and closer relations with Japan in the future, with the past as a foundation. How nauseating this treacherous behavior is! Because traitor Chon Tu-hwan is such a person, the treacherous document prepared as the result of his junket does not differ from that which was prepared more than 70 years ago.

The traitors of the past completely transferred the country's ruling power to the Japanese imperialist rascals under the cloak of lasting peace in the Orient and of the tranquillity and happiness of South Korea. The present traitor has sold out everything related to the interests of the people, including half of the Korean territory, under slogans calling for lasting friendship between Japan and South Korea, and for a thousand years of peace and prosperity.

The aspect which has changed is the fact that the words common interest linking the two countries have been replaced by the words common value of free democracy, and the words joint prosperity have been savored further by stating that they will cooperate and harmonize with each other to secure common values.

How base and treacherous of the Japanese emperor to say that he was sorry for the unhappy past -- an ambiguous remark which is devoid of a sense of responsibility and an addressee, and which shows he believed he could be exempted from responsibility for the crime the Japanese imperialists had committed against all the Korean people for nearly a half century!

Having returned after yielding South Korea to the Japanese reactionaries, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is brazenly babbling about a new era in relations with Japan and about the opening of a new era of equal footing. This is a sophistry designed to justify the rascal's treacherous junket. In short, the puppet traitor's babbling about a new era and about the opening of an era of equal footing is not one designed to liquidate the unhappy past but one designed to restore this past and to place South Korea under control of the past master forever.

Because of the unpardonable treacheries which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed and is committing, the dark clouds of humiliation which hung low more than 70 years ago are now once again hanging low over the South Korean people.

The heinous maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who, while boasting of the world strategy of strength, are trying to use the revived and rearmed Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade and as a deputy in aggression against Asia, and the aggressive, conspiratorial plot of the Japanese reactionaries who, joining the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, are clamorously babbling about the theories of the body of common destiny between Japan and South Korea and of common security to fulfill their old dream about the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, are being carried out in South Korea today.

Just as they occupied Korea militarily while clamorously babbling about peace in the Orient, the Japanese militarists, while conceiving a conspiratorial plot with the South Korean puppets for joint military operations under the pretext of collective security and common interest, are brazenly maneuvering to place South Korea under their military control and to use it as an anticommunist breakwater.

While chanting the Japanese reactionaries' slogan for economic and technical cooperation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has dragged in Japanese economic animals at random by issuing a plan for encouraging foreigners to make investments. They have then helped these economic animals extract the blood and sweat of the South Korean people at their own will by granting them every privilege and special favor in running an enterprise. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has degraded South Korea into the cultural colony of the United States and Japan -- one which has been plagued by Yankee culture and by foreign forces and styles -- by openly and extensively introducing Japan's reactionary ideologies and culture in accordance with a policy for opening the door to Japanese culture.

Not satisfied with acts defiling the beautiful and virtuous customs of our people by dragging in Japanese lechers under the cloak of sightseeing, the puppet clique has recently committed the treachery of leaving all of Cheju Island to the Japanese rascals by formulating an integrated plan for developing Cheju Island with the Japanese reactionaries.

It is crystal-clear what will become of South Korea when the Japanese reactionaries unhesitatingly crawl into various sectors, including the political, military, economic, and cultural sectors, along the road of reinvasion which traitor Chon Tu-hwan opened much more widely during his recent junket.



Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most ugly, nation-selling pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese traitor, and he is the enemy of the people. Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are running amok for aggression and treachery, contradicting the trend of history. This is a useless, anachronistic, absurd, and wild desire.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people of more than 70 years ago. The hot wind of anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, and antifascist sentiment is blowing fiercely in the southern part of the fatherland. History shows that those who tried to fulfill a wild desire for indolence and power were abandoned by the people and thrown into the garbage can, without exception. The fate of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a dirty pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge, will never be an exception. The Japanese reactionaries, who are trying to restore their old position as a colonial ruler by using such human trash as Chon Tu-hwan as a guide, will never be safe.

#### Foreign Papers Denounce Trip

SK141056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Papers of socialist countries published articles against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan.

The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA September 12 in a commentary says Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip was for making a stride toward the formation of an aggressive tripartite military alliance. This military alliance may be a new source of tension not only in the Far East but also in all parts of Asia.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO September 11 says South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan confirmed the military collusion between Japan and South Korea. It continues: The Tokyo "talks" proved that if Chon Tu-hwan did not say the same as the United States, he could not be seated long in the chair of the dictator. Nakasone does all he can to justify militarism as the United States does under the pretext of "threat from the North."

The Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI September 11 says Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip was another move to form a military alliance at the dictate of the United States.

The Mongolian paper UNEN September 11 in a commentary says the chief motive of the Japan trip of the boss of the South Korean military "regime" was the wild ambition for executing the U.S. imperialists' war plan with the backing of the Japanese Government.

#### Soviet Press Cited

SK160851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Soviet and Mongolian papers flayed the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan. The Soviet paper PRAVDA September 13 noted that during Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Japan talks were held on a purely military problem, particularly on the problem of mutual cooperation between the Japanese army and the South Korean puppet army for patrol of sea routes and blockade of international straits, it said.

This was in essence the basic content of the tour. In other words, one more step was taken towards the formation of a three-way military-political alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

On the same day another Soviet paper IZVESTIYA noted that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour proceeded entirely from the aggressive interest of the U.S. Administration

Saying during his visit to Japan Chon Tu-hwan the puppet prattled that he would "send the unhappy past" in the relations between the two sides "by a floating raft", it pointed out that history is sure to punish those who distort it or try to ignore its serious lesson.

Without the active participation of the DPRK no question related to the destiny of the entire Korean people can be settled, it stressed.

The Mongolian paper UENH September 11, noting that Chon Tu-hwan's tour was aimed at executing the war policy of the U.S. Administration, said:

The tour was a dangerous one further strengthening the military ties between Japan and South Korea and gravely endangerously peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

#### Other Press Denunciations

SK151035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG September 8 printed an article denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan under the title "Tokyo and Seoul Strengthen Military Cooperation."

Pointing to the huddles between the traitor and the Japanese prime minister, the paper said the Nakasone and Chon Tu-hwan laid emphasis on strengthening military cooperation between the United States and Japan and between the United States and South Korea.

Other Hungarian papers MAGYAR ZEMZET and DAILY NEWS September 8 printed similar articles.

DAILY NEWS said that Chon Tu-hwan entreated Nakasone not to change Japan's hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Hungarian television screened scenes showing demonstrations of Japanese people and Koreans in Japan against the traitor's tour of Japan.

SHAKAI SHIMPO, the organ of the Japan Socialist Party, September 11 in an editorial noted that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan was nothing but a "friendship drama" politically staged contrary to the will of the people. It said that people must not forget the words of the South Korean democratic forces that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan was not the "liquidation of the historical past" but its "revival."



REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO 18 SEP RC MEETING

## KNRC To Send Delegation

SK151010 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0937 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Responding to the notice from the North Korean Red Cross that it will send a delegation of five representatives to Panmunjom on 18 September to discuss the procedure of delivery of aid goods, the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] informed the North Korean side over the radio that it will send a delegation of five representatives with Vice President of the KNRC Yi Yong-tok as the senior representative, and including Cho Chol-hwa, secretary general of the KNRC; Song Yong-tae, consultative member of the Committee for Overseas Relief of the KNRC; Choe Ung-pom, director of the Relief Service Department of the KNRC; and (Yi Chun-Hui), counsellor for social welfare in the KNRC, to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisor Commission at Panmunjom at 1000 on 18 September.

## Further Details

SK151143 Seoul YONHAP in English 1123 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (OANA-TONHAP) — Working level officials of the Red Cross Societies of South and North Korea will meet Tuesday in the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss the delivery of materials the North Korean side has proposed to provide to South Korean flood victims. Yu Chang-sun, president of the (South) Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) said Saturday KNRC will send five delegates to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. (01:00 GMT) Tuesday.

The South Korean delegation will be led by Vice KNRC President Yi Yong-tok.

In a radio message sent to North Korean Red Cross President Son Song-pil via Korea Broadcasting System, Yu also asked the North's Red Cross to inform the KNRC with names of five North Korean delegates.

North Korean Red Cross Friday offered through a broadcast message that it would send a five-member delegation, to be headed by its Vice President Han Ung-sik, to Panmunjom Tuesday.

North Korean Red Cross on Sept. 8 offered to the South Korean Red Cross to provide 50,000 sok of rice (some 7,200 tons), 100,000 tons of cement, 500,000 meters of textiles and medicine to South Korean flood victims.

Accepting the North's proposal Friday, KNRC head Yu proposed that the working-level officials' meeting be held at an early date to discuss procedures for the delivery and receipt of the North's materials.

Yu said in a statement that the South Korean National Red Cross accepted the North's offer because it wanted "to improve inter-Korean relations," although it could rehabilitate the flood damage on its own.

## Background Information

SK150021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday instructed the diplomatic missions abroad to explain the background of the acceptance of the North Korean offer for material supply to flood victims. In another development, the ministry briefed foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul on the outcome of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visit to Japan. The briefing session, held at the ministry by Kim Chae-chun, director general of Asian affairs, was attended by about 50 diplomatic personnel.

### Teachers To Be Briefed

SK150011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 84

[Text] The Ministry of Education said yesterday that it will distribute guidelines for school teachers concerning the government decision to accept the North Korean offer of relief goods for recent flood victims. School teachers will be asked through the guidelines to help students understand the government decision, a ministry spokesman said. Meanwhile, Minister of Education Kwon-hyok briefed university presidents and heads of educational institutes in Seoul on the North Korean offer of relief materials.

### Political Parties on Decision

SK141328 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) — South Korean political parties Friday hailed the South Korean National Red Cross' decision the same day to accept a North Korean proposal for providing flood victims in the South with relief goods including foodgrain, textiles and cement. They termed with one accord the decision "an expression of a firm resolution to expedite the nation's long-cherished dream of peaceful unification of the divided motherland."

In a statement, spokesman Kim Yong-tae for the ruling Democratic Justice Party said his party rates the decision "very high" as an expression of a will to improve South-North relation in whatever form.

The statement then expressed the hope that the acceptance of the North Korean proposal would pave the way for stepped-up economic, technology and personnel exchanges between the divided halves as was suggested again recently by President Chon Tu-hwan.

The first opposition Democratic Korea Party also issued a statement praising the Red Cross decision as an expression of "genuine love" for fellow countrymen suffering from flood damage.

Ardently hoping for improved inter-Korean relations with the decision as a turning point, the statement, however, called upon the government to carefully look into what Pyongyang has in mind so as not to be deceived by North Korean propaganda offensive.

The splinter Korea National Party said the Red Cross decision, which was made from the humanitarian viewpoint and based upon the spirit of the International Red Cross Society, would serve as a driving force for improving strained South-North relations.

The party, however, warned North Korea against any political deception or any malicious propaganda scheme so as not to incur the stern punishment of the nation. Meanwhile, the new Socialist Party said that the Red Cross decision would lead to a clue for solving the inter-Korean question. It urged Pyongyang to accept as soon as possible Seoul's call for meetings of the highest authorities of the two Koreas and stepped-up economic and personnel exchanges between the divided halves.

### TONG-A ILBO Hails Acceptance

SK151442 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Min Pyong-uk: "Progressive Attitude To Improve Relations With North Korea"]

[Text] We may note the joyful acceptance by the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] of the North Korean Red Cross offer of relief goods for flood victims in South Korea on 14 September as an active attitude to improve North-South relations.



It is too early to grasp fully the true intention of the North Korean Red Cross in proposing the offer of the materials. However, we should welcome the indication that relations may be improved even into a sphere of cooperation, going beyond mere dialogue, after the North-South dialogue which was resumed this year was ruptured again because of political reasons.

It appears that despite serious economic difficulty, North Korea's offer of relief goods is aimed at removing its image as a terrorist organization formed as a result of the bombing incident in Burma, while advocating brotherly love and humanitarianism; at relaxing anticommunist sentiment in the South; at legalizing control of the North Korean residents by intensifying propaganda concerning assistance to the South among the North Korean people; and at attaining superiority over South Korea in propaganda activities.

In addition to such an observation, we may point out that the KNRC's acceptance of the offer is a result of the will to realize the spirit of the humanitarian proposal made by President Chon Tu-hwan in August to provide the North Korean residents with subsistence commodities free of charge, and the spirit of national reconciliation. This is also a fruition of the efforts to make a breakthrough in mutual assistance between the compatriots in the North and the South and to provide a foundation for exchange of materials.

Our position, in particular, showed a capacious attitude to open a road for solution of the question of separated families and for improvement of North-South relations on the basis of this opportunity.

Needless to say, the acceptance of the North Korean Red Cross offer of materials may possibly be abused for North Korea's economic propaganda campaign in international society. However, our side has been evaluated as being far superior to North Korea in all fields, including the political and economic spheres, and as having full confidence in such fields. We feel that our side's unconditional acceptance of North Korea's offer of materials, which is similar to "assistance," is based on such superiority and confidence.

Based on comparison of statistics concerning major economic indices between North and South Korea for 1983, South Korea's GNP amounted to \$75,300 million, or 5.2 times higher than North Korea's \$14,500 million. Per capita GNP amounted to \$1,884 for the South and \$765 for the North, showing a ratio of 2.5 to 1.

As for quantities of rice, fabric, cement, and medical supplies produced in North Korea, we produced in North Korea, we produce 5.4 million tons of rice annually, while the North produces 2.12 million tons; we produce 5.6 billion meters of fabric, or 9.3 times more than North Korea's 6 hundred million meters; and we produce 23.45 million tons of cement, or 2.7 times more than North Korea's 8.6 million tons. This, North Korea is no match for South Korea in terms of its economic performance or its industrial output.

Upon hearing the North Korean Red Cross offer of relief goods for flood victims over the radio on 8 September, the KNRC collected and gathered views and opinions from broad circles in order to decide on whether to accept the offer. Some expressed the view that our acceptance of the offer could create new tension because it will further aggravate North Korea's economic difficulties at a time when its economy is increasingly worsening.

On 23 September 1959, North Korea offered rice, shoes, timber, and other relief goods for flood victims in South Korea. In November 1960, it expressed the intention of offering 12 items, including electricity supply, coal, and steel. However, we ignored its proposals. In 1961, then Foreign Minister Chong Il-hyong of the South Korean side also offered rice to the North free of charge. On 12 January 1977, the South Korean side expressed the intention of offering provisions to the North free of charge. However, the North Korean side rejected these offers.

Through a 25 August NODONG SINMUN commentary, North Korea rejected the proposal for economic exchanges and cooperation and for provision of materials and technology free of charge made by President Chon Tu-hwan on 20 August. Despite such a complicated background, our side's unconditional acceptance of North Korea's offer is based on the view that acceptance will correspond with the national aspiration for improvement of North-South relations. The divided countries are striving to ease tensions in accordance with their own situation and logic. We should not overlook the fact that East and West Germany have been successful, to some extent, in relaxing tensions through mutual economic exchanges.

Trade between the two Germanies is based on the Berlin Agreement of 1951 for trade between the area where the West German mark is used as currency and the area where the East German mark is used as currency. The governments of the two Germanies agreed on the "Principle of Elimination of Barriers" which stipulates that "West Germany promised East Germany to supply major commodities that cannot be supplied by the Soviet Union or other socialist countries." Thus, the two sides made all efforts for normalization of the relations based on mutual benefit. Of all divided countries, East and West Germany maintained the closest relations with each other, and even proposed mutual visits by the heads of state between the two sides. We cannot deny that all this is based on economic exchanges and the principle of mutual benefit. Although the visit of East Germany's Honecker was cancelled because of the dynamic structure of international relations, their efforts to ease tensions suggest many things to us.

North and South Korea carried on trade between local areas in the early stage of division in accordance with the resolution of the U.S.-USSR Joint Committee. However, trade was ruptured because of the announcement of the "Issue of Ending North-South Trade" in April 1949. One year later, the tragic Korean war was triggered by the North. If the exchange of materials succeeds, this will be resumption of exchanges after 35 years.

We hope that the North Korean Red Cross offer of materials and the KNRC acceptance of the offer develop into a new form of measures contributing to relaxing tensions. North Korea should bear in mind that all the fellow countrymen earnestly hope that North-South relations, which only disappointed the people in the past by merely repeating rupture and resumption based on mistrust instead of trust, will become a cornerstone for peaceful reunification of the nation after developing into genuine brotherly love based on humanitarianism.

#### Editorial Views Response

SK150121 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Acceptance of the North Korean Red Cross Society's Offer of Relief Materials: The Korean National Red Cross' Determination Should Serve as a First Step Toward Exchanges of Materials Between the North and the South"]

[Text] Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC], has decided to accept the North Korean Red Cross Society's 8 September offer of relief materials for the flood victims. The North Korean Red Cross Society proposed to deliver to the South 50,000 som [bags] of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, and 100,000 tons of cement and materials such as medicine supplies for the flood victims in the South, by directly transporting them by vehicles and ships.



The KNRC's 14 September statement on accepting the North Korean Red Cross Society's offer of the relief materials surprised us. This is because the KNRC had earlier, on 2 September refused the world Red Cross' proposal to send relief goods for the flood victims and that very KNRC has now accepted the North's offer. The KNRC had refused to accept the world Red Cross' offer of relief goods on the ground that we can repair the flood damage on our own. Indeed, the flood victims who suffered from the torrential rain that struck the South in early September have been able to repair the flood damage thanks to our fellow countrymen's assistance. In some flood-stricken areas, the flood victims reportedly chose relief goods as they pleased due to the vast amount of materials sent to them. As of 13 September, the rescue fund raised for the flood victims amounted to 14.8 billion won.

In addition, the Seoul side has on many past occasions proposed offered economic aid to the North. Last 20 August, President Chon Tu-hwan proposed to the North gratuitous delivery of technology and goods that will effectively contribute to improving the North Korean people's standard of living. However, refusing to accept our gratuitous offer of technology and goods through MODONG SIMHUN, North Korea played the innocent, saying that for economic cooperation to be possible, the South must abandon its anticommunist policy.

Given the fact that our Red Cross organization has already refused to accept an offer of assistance from other international organizations and that North Korea has responded to our proposal for economic cooperation with slanders and denunciation, its decision to accept the North Korean Red Cross Society's offer of rice, fabrics, and cement caught us off guard. Nevertheless, we are inclined to view its response as an expression of aspirations for national harmony.

At this juncture, we are not in need of North Korea's rice, cement, or medicines. In terms of per capita income, we are making twice as much as the North Korean people earn. Our gross national product is five times higher than that of North Korea. Speaking from an economic point of view, we are the ones who can afford to give the North rice and cement, not the other way round. This is all the more true when we think of the North Korean people who are living on some 600 grams of mixed grains a day.

Whatever the reason, North Korea offered goods to us. We do not need to refuse its offer or slander or denounce it just as it does to us.

If we accept North Korea's offer of goods and use it as a first step for exchanges of materials between the North and the South, we believe it will contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and to laying the foundations for building peace. We believe it is high time for us to show self-confidence in relations with the North in that we are ahead of it in all fields, including economics. Now the question lies with the North. Our concern is whether it will come up with some sort of pretext to hurt the KNRC's sincerity.

We urge North Korea to open a new chapter in exchanges of goods between the North and the South in response to the KNRC's sincere reply.

#### TIMES on Offer

SK150031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 84 p 1

[By Kim Song-pok]

[Text] Authorities have estimated the value of the materials which North Korea has offered to provide to the South at around 10 billion won by domestic prices and at some \$6 million by international market prices.

Since the flooding early this month, more than 14 billion won in cash and 600 million won worth of daily commodities have been donated by individuals and private enterprises for the relief and consolation of flood victims during a two-week mass-media campaign. With the private donations and massive release of government funds, damages from the flooding were promptly restored though the loss of human lives could not be compensated.

The Central Anti-Disaster Headquarters announced that the rainstorms brought the loss of 190 lives, and 131.9 billion won in property damage as of Sept. 11. The Korea National Red Cross declined an offer from the League of the Red Cross on Sept. 3 to provide materials for the relief of the victims on the grounds that the nation can repair the damage on its own. The acceptance by the KNRC of North Korea's offer of materials to the South is therefore construed as a manifestation of the resolve to start inter-Korean exchanges and reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

Earlier, President Chon Tu-hwan, in a press conference on Aug. 20 proclaimed that South Korea is willing to offer daily necessities and medicines to North Korea free of charge. As KNRC President Yu Chang-son said, the presidential suggestion "stemmed from pure brotherly love and humanitarian spirit, hoping they would help meet the North Korean people's needs." However, the suggestion was met with a negative response from North Korea as was a similar action by the late President Pak Chong-hui on Jan. 12, 1977.

This time, the KNRC took the positive step "to pave the way for genuine, mutual and humanitarian assistance between fellow Koreans and to improve inter-Korean relations." KNRC officials said they are aware that the North Korean offer was apparently motivated by political and propaganda purposes.

"By accepting it, we intend to make it unavoidable for the North to accept any possible future offer of assistance from us should some disaster or other event requiring humanitarian relief occur in North Korea," an official said. He added: "We thereby hope to foster a spirit of mutual assistance and lay the ground-work for national reconciliation between South and North Korea." A review of economic capabilities of the two Koreas easily shows the fact that South Korea does not actually need the North's help.

According to statistics available here, South Korea overwhelmed the northern half at a ratio of 5.3:1 in terms of gross national product (GNP) last year. Per-capita GNP was \$1,880 in the South, and \$760 in the North in 1983, a 2.5:1 ratio.

Upon receiving the offer from North Korea the KNRC pooled opinions from all walks of life until reaching the decision Thursday to accept it. The KNRC action is hoped to put an end to the "ping-pong" proposals by the two Koreas, which have only met with negative response. North Korea made similar suggestions in 1959 and the following year, offering unspecified amounts of rice, shoes, timber, electric power, coal and steel. The government rejected the North Korean offers.

#### True Humanitarianism Urged

SK170515 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The North Should Adhere to the Intrinsic Nature of Humanitarianism"]

[Text] The Korean National Red Cross has proposed to the North Korean Red Cross Society the holding of working-level contacts to discuss procedural matters regarding receiving the materials for flood victims, after having accepted the North Korean Red Cross Society's offer.



The response from the North Korean Red Cross Society was made over North Korean radio on the afternoon of 14 September. In its reply, the North Korean Red Cross proposed that a contact between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies be made at Panmunjom on the morning of 18 September. Our Red Cross concluded the formation of a delegation on 15 September. Thus, contacts between the South and the North will be resumed.

Since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, our side has always taken an expansive attitude toward the South-North question. When we were placed in a situation in which we had to make a concession, if that concession would contribute to improving South-North relations and paving the broad road to unification, we have taken the attitude of dealing with national questions magnanimously, not being tied to unimportant matters. From this standpoint, our Red Cross has accepted open-mindedly the North Korean Red Cross offer.

The North Korean Red Cross is also requested to show a sincere response to such an attitude by our side. Frankly speaking, North Korea should not make use of the precious South-North contacts for propaganda purposes. We warn that, should North Korea try to distort our acceptance, which has originated from pure humanitarianism, to abuse South-North contacts for political and ideological propaganda purposes, it will not escape national denunciation and international scorn.

In retrospect, the ruptures of the South-North talks, which had been held on several occasions, were attributable to North Korea's insincerity. The South-North Red Cross talks aimed at realizing the reunion of separated families could not bear fruit because of the North's ulterior political motive to turn such talks, which should be based on pure humanitarianism, into a stage for publicizing Kim Il-song's "chuche idea." We clearly point out that such a thing should never be repeated this time.

After closely viewing recent North Korean activities, it seems that North Korea put forth the proposal of "offering materials" presumably because it had guessed that we would reject its proposal. North Korea, whose economy is not in a position to refund foreign debts, put forth a proposal far beyond its capability. North Korea must have been very much perplexed upon hearing about the confident announcement of our Red Cross.

The North Korean Red Cross may make various irrational demands in order to break away from such perplexity. To cite an example, North Korea will probably make absurd remarks that it will deliver the materials directly to the flood victims. At the same time, North Korea may try to publicize the idolatry for Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il -- an object of ridicule in the world -- toward the South. Also, there is another possibility -- that North Korea will make false remarks, such as stating that its economic strength is superior to that of the ROK.

This notwithstanding, if North Korea should try to engage in political propaganda, not understand the true nature of the ROK's humanitarian decision, the South-North contacts will face difficulties. This is not only because our citizens will not tolerate such insincerity by the North, but also because international public opinion, will also turn its face away.

We firmly believe that the resumption of the South-North talks will be a short-cut to solving the national questions. Because of such a firm belief, we accepted the North Korean offer. And, prior to this, put forth various reasonable and concrete proposals to North Korea. As our saying goes, "When both hands are clapped, a sound is made." In order for our nation to make a big sound concerning national reconciliation, North Korea should sincerely hold our hands. We hope that North Korea will come to the forthcoming South-North contacts with open-mindedness, not giving up the pure national conscience.

OIL TANKER HIT BY WARPLANES IN PERSIAN GULF

SK170341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) — Unidentified warplanes raided a South Korean oil tanker in the Persian Gulf Sunday morning, damaging the ship's stern and injuring two crew members, a spokesman for the ship's owner said here Monday. Quoting reports from the Gulf, the spokesman said the 71,474-ton Royal Colombo was attacked by two jet fighters in the steering house around 6 a.m. GMT at a point some 45 miles south of Iran's Lavan Island. The tanker, however, was not hit in its boiler room and was sailing for Dubai, the United Arab Emirates. The two injured were reportedly being carried by a U.S. patrol boat to Bahrain for immediate medical treatment, the spokesman said.

The Royal Colombo, with 28 crew members aboard, left the Saudi Arabian port of Ra's Tanurah Saturday night and had been heading for Colombo, Sri Lanka, with a load of 125,000 tons of crude oil, he said. The tanker, owned by Daewoo Shipping Co. Ltd., was chartered last year by the Sri Lankan Ceylonese Shipping Corporation for five years for transportation of crude oil from the Middle East.

Foreign wire services quoted unidentified shipping sources in Bahrain as speculating that the air attack was carried out by Iranian jet fighters in apparent retaliation for recent Iraqi sea and air raids in the region. The spokesman said his company is trying to clarify the incident through indirect contracts via the Dutch salvage ship Amsterdam, which was dispatched to the scene to escort the tanker to Dubai, because the tanker's radio room was destroyed in the attack.

Meanwhile, a Liberian-registered Greek tanker reportedly was damaged in another air attack in the Gulf at roughly the same time as the Korean ship. Three crew members, including two South Koreans, aboard the Mad Heron were reported injured but not identified immediately.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TV DUMPING ISSUE WITH U.S.

SK170617 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) — The government will decide this week whether to ask the U.S. Government to postpone the final ruling on controversial dumping charges leveled against Korean-made color TV sets due Oct. 31. In its preliminary ruling on Sept. 7, the U.S. Commerce Department decided on antidumping duties of up to 52.5 percent for color TV sets produced by South Korea's three major electronics makers, saying that the sets are being dumped on the U.S. market at far less than fair market value. The unusually high antidumping duties embarrassed not only TV makers but the South Korean Government as well.

The three companies — Samsung Electronics Co., Gold Star Co. and Daewoo Electronics Co. — have insisted that the government request a postponement of the final ruling. So far, it has been the overwhelming view here that the delay of that ruling would benefit South Korea because the high antidumping duties were partly due to the insufficient time for the U.S. Department to review data and documents submitted by South Korean firms. However, there have been other views recently maintaining that the postponement would elicit adverse effects.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry here has urgently instructed South Korean officials in Washington to report to the government if the U.S. agency makes a sincere review of the data submitted by South Korean companies once the government requests the postponement, ministry sources said. The ministry has also ordered the TV makers to sound out the U.S. department's attitude concerning this matter through their solicitors in Washington. Meanwhile, Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho is expected to make ministerial contacts on the issue with U.S. officials. Kum returned home Sunday from an Indonesian trip.



REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GAMBIAN PRESIDENT JAWARA**Kimpo Airport Arrival**

SK120757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara arrived Wednesday at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport to begin a six-day official visit. Accompanied by a 14-member official entourage, including Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang, Mr and Mrs Jawara were welcomed by President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife in a 21-gun salute ceremony at the airport.

During his stay here, Jawara is scheduled to hold summit talks with Chon Thursday to review the overall international situation, with special reference to Northeast Asia and West Africa, and to discuss diplomatic, economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The two leaders are expected to focus on matters concerning the participation of Korean firms in Gambia's Second Economic Development Plan projects, particularly in agriculture, including dam and irrigation construction. They will also concentrate on ways to promote South-South cooperation for common prosperity among developing nations.

At the summit talks, Chon will explain to Jawara South Korea's diplomatic policy, which seeks improved relations with nonaligned nations, as well as South Korea's hopes for the peaceful reunification of the divided Korean peninsula through direct inter-Korean dialogue. Chon will also explain the nation's open-door policy for a successful 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul asking for Gambia's positive support in that cause.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Jabang and Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development Muhamadu Mane will meet separately with their South Korean counterparts to discuss in detail ways to strengthen diplomatic and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Jawara will receive Korean Prime Minister Chin Uie-chong as well as visit the National Assembly Thursday morning. He will also be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be hosted by heads of Korea's four major economic organizations.

After an inspection tour of the headquarters of the Saemaul (New Community) Movement in the afternoon, Jawara will attend the state banquet Chon will host in honor of him.

For three days, beginning Friday, Jawara will tour Korea's leading heavy industries as well as a car factory in the southern part of the country.

**Chon, Jawara Talks**

SK130435 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Sept. 13 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan and visiting Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara agreed Thursday to deepen cooperative relations between the two countries by expanding mutual exchange and cooperation in their respective economics and technologies. In the summit talks held at the presidential residence Chongwadae, Chon and Jawara also agreed to realize the spirit of South-South cooperation through exchanges of experience among developing nations, presidential spokesman Hwang Sun-pil said.

Jawara arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a six-day official visit at Chon's invitation. He was accompanied by a 14-member official entourage.

The two presidents also agreed to create a favorable environment for the participation of South Korean businesses in the West African country's economic development projects. In particular, they agreed to conclude an economic, scientific and technological cooperation agreement at an early date to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation and to encourage technology transfer and joint ventures in agricultural development.

Chon and Jawara expressed their conviction that the admittance of South Korea into the United Nations would contribute to the reduction of tension on the divided Korean peninsula as well as to world peace. Jawara pledged his continued support in that cause.

After Chon explained South Korea's policy of national reconciliation and democratic reunification, Jawara said he supported of South Korean Government's initiatives on peaceful reunification and promised his nation's continued support of South Korean Government efforts to achieve that reunification through direct inter-Korean dialogue.

In connection with the Soviet destruction of a Korean Airlines jumbo jetliner and North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma, last year, the two leaders shared the view that such acts can never be tolerated and that all peace-loving countries should join together to root out all terrorism. In addition, the two presidents expressed their views that any international dispute should be resolved through peaceful means, not violence, and that economic relations between the developed and developing countries should be readjusted to partnerships based on reciprocity and equality.

Shortly before the hour-long talks, the two presidents exchanged national medals. Chon decorated Jawara with the Grand Order of Mugunghwa (Rose of Sharon, Korea's National Flower), and Jawara presented the Grand Commander of the National Order of the Republic of Gambia to Chon.

Jawara received Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong and visited the national cemetery prior to the Chongwadae meeting. After he attends a luncheon to be hosted by heads of Korea's four major economic organization in his honor, Jawara will visit the headquarters of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement). Jawara will be guest of honor at the state banquet Chon will host for him in the evening. Meanwhile, Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang and Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development Muhamadu mane will hold separate talks with their Korean counterparts in the afternoon to discuss in detail ways to deepen cooperative relations between the two countries.

#### Foreign Ministers Confer

SK131101 Seoul YONHAP in English 1050 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- Foreign ministers of Gambia and South Korea Thursday discussed bilateral and international issues including political situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

During the meeting at the Korean Foreign Ministry, Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong agreed to cooperate with Gambia in accordance with the spirit of South-South cooperation, especially in agricultural development in the West African nation, Korean officials said.



Gambian Foreign Minister Lamin Kiti Jabang reaffirmed his government's support of South Korea's efforts for peaceful unification of Korea. He also said that Gambia condemns any kind of international terrorism, according to the officials. Jabang is currently in Seoul accompanying Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara who is on a six-day official visit here.

#### Chongwadae Banquet Given

SK131111 Seoul YONHAP in English 1055 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept 13 (YONHAP) -- Gambia's President Dawda Kairaba Jawara Thursday expressed his wholehearted support for Seoul's effort to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

"We fully support these moves which are consonant with the principles of statecraft and the conduct of international relations," Jawara said during a state banquet given in his honor by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential residence, Chongwadae. "The many and untiring efforts by your government to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation is a striking example of your adherence to the traditions and values of restraint and understanding in the quest for peace," the Gambian leader said.

Jawara arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a six-day official visit at Chon's invitation. The two had a summit meeting earlier Thursday.

Touching on the bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of economy, Jawara said Gambia is not only desirous of increasing two-way trade but also interested in the promotion of cooperation in finance and agricultural mechanization and technology.

President Chon said that developing countries should bind themselves together in the spirit of South-South cooperation to build a new order based on harmony, equality and cooperation. "I am convinced that the solid groundwork for such a new order will be laid when developing countries share the wisdom of their experiences and technology and complement each other through close cooperation," Chon said.

Noting that the world today is overshadowed by growing uncertainty and instability because of incessant disputes and acts of violence in many areas, Chon stressed that "all peace-loving countries should unite in a determined and concerted effort to proscribe any violent provocation, free the world from war and violence and thereby create a lasting peace."

The dinner was also attended by President Jawara's official entourage, Korean Government and private leaders and foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul.

After the dinner, the presidential couples of the two countries enjoyed performance of traditional Korean music and dances at Chongwadae.

#### Economic Ministers Meet

SK140028 Seoul YONHAP in English 0023 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Gambia agreed to expand bilateral trade and technology exchanges in talks between their respective economic ministers held here Thursday.

Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon led the Korean delegation, while Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development Muhamadu Mane, who is accompanying Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara on a six-day official visit, headed the Gambian group.

Among the Korean delegates were Kim Ki-hwan, secretary-general of the International Economic Policy Council, Vice Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Cho Ik-nae and Vice Trade and Industry Minister Choe Ho-chung. The Gambian delegation included Amadou S.O. Taal, acting permanent secretary of the agricultural Ministry, and Alieu m'boge, managing director of the Gambia National Trading Corp.

#### Industry Inspection Tour

SK140621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP) -- Visiting Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara made an inspection tour Friday to the Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Co. in the southern city of Changwon. Jawara will proceed to the southeastern city of Ulsan Saturday to inspect Hyundai Motor Co. and Hyundai Heavy Industry Co. The Gambian head of state arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chon Tu-hwan and held summit talks with Chon Thursday.

#### Communique Issued

SK170240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Gambia have agreed to create a favorable climate for Korean investment in Gambia's economic development projects and to encourage joint ventures and transfer of technology, particularly in the field of agricultural development. In a joint communique issued Monday President Chon Tu-hwan and visiting Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara also agreed to conclude a bilateral agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The 16-point joint communique was issued shortly before Jawara's departure. The Gambian president, accompanied by a 14-member official entourage, arrived in Seoul Sept. 12 for a six-day official visit. The communique said Jawara pledged Gambia's continued support to the Korean Government's efforts to bring about the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula through direct dialogue between South and North Korea.

In connection with the destruction of a KAL airliner and the Rangoon bombing attack, the two presidents shared the view that terrorism can in no way be condoned and that all peace-loving nations should continue their efforts to end terrorism which undermines the peace and security of the international community. Jawara invited Chon to pay a state visit to Gambia, and Chon accepted the invitation. The date for the visit will be arranged through normal diplomatic channels, the communique said.

#### Jawara Departs

SK170246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Seoul, Sept. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara left here Monday, winding up a six-day official visit. Prior to his departure, Jawara paid a farewell call on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential residence, Chongwadae. He was seen off by Chon in a ceremony at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. During his visit, Jawara had summit talks with Chon and toured industrial facilities in the southern part of the country.



PHNOM PENH REPORTS CLASHES WITH 'REMNANTS'

BK140907 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Weekly Roundup of Salient Events]

[Excerpt] The Pol Pot remnants and Sereika elements, who are taking refuge on the other side of the border in Thailand, sneaked into carry out their savage plunder of the people's property and plant mines to destroy communications lines in an attempt to oppose our people's production work. However, their outdated maneuvers did not escape the heavy blows of our Revolutionary Armed Forces — in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army — which are in charge of defending those areas.

With the cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces put out of action various battles throughout the country 65 bandits, took 24 prisoners, and seized 80 weapons, 25 mines, and 520 kg of rice.

A number of battles were outstanding. On 1 September, a group of Sereika bandits sneaked in from Thai territory in an attempt to carry out their crimes of plundering our people's property in the sector of Khleang Hal commune, Srei Snam District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. In cooperation with the Vietnamese army, our militia force ambushed these bandits who were forced to retreat, leaving behind 10 dead. We also seized eight weapons, including a B-40, a B-41, and six AK's.

The day before, a company in Srei Snam District had ambushed the bandits along major passes in the area, killing two of them and wounding three others. We seized an AK, a carbine, and a quantity of military material.

On 28 August, a small force from the 28th battalion of the "Khor" [Khmer alphabet] brigade [Kang Pol], in cooperation with a section of a company from Sisophon District [Battambang Province], ambushed and killed seven bandits 4 km southeast of Samraong commune. We seized all of their weapons.

On the same day, in the sector of (Prey Chas) adjoining the Thai border, a group of Pol Pot remnants sneaked in in an attempt to carry out activities in that area. Despite their efforts to use the dense jungle to cover themselves, they were discovered by the militia force in Battambang Province and a small force from the 39th attalion, in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, which killed two of the bandits and seized four weapons, including a 60-mm mortar, a B-45, an AK, an AR-15, and over 400 kg of food supplies.

On 3 September, a small force of border guards from the 10th Regiment captured a Thai military spy named (Thannai Laluk) and seized many documents while he was crossing the border to carry out his mission along our Kampuchean border.

In the week 31 August-6 September, our Revolutionary Armed Forces put out of action 147 bandits, including 58 who surrendered. We seized an assortment of 65 weapons, over 400 kg of rice.

JAN-AUG WRAPUP OF SURRENDERS OF 'MISLED PEOPLE'

BK161340 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 16 September — Two hundred and forty-five misled people left the enemy ranks and reported themselves to the authorities of Sangke District, in northern Province of Battambang, in the last eight months. The returnees brought with them 77 guns, 13 hand grenades, three B.40 anti-tank guns, 1,072 cartridges and a quantity of other war materials.

The returnees recalled their hard life while living with the Pol Pot remnants, traitors of the Kampuchean people and revolution, and promised not to allow themselves to be cheated by the enemy any longer. They thanked the revolutionary administration for its clement policy to consider them full-right citizens of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and allow them to live with their families.

#### HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

BK150734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent his warm congratulations to Pal Losoncsi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Among other things, the message says:

In the PRK, you are known as a firm internationalist and an eminent patriot who has exceptionally contributed to the achievement of important objectives relating to your country's socioeconomic development, which was formulated by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, for socialism and world peace. I am convinced that under your leadership, the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRK will continue to further develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship and good cooperation between our two countries.

Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his best wishes for longevity and success to the president of the Presidential Council of Hungary in carrying out his noble task for the prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic, socialism, and peace.

#### CHAN SI SENDS GREETINGS TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

BK161130 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1144 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent his warm congratulations to his Hungarian counterpart, Gyorgy Lazar, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

In his message, Chan Si praised the contributions of Gyorgy Lazar to the development of the relations of friendship and to the multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Hungary. Chan Si wished him good health and new successes in his activities aimed at realizing the decision of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party for the well-being of the Hungarian people and for socialism and world peace.

#### PHNOM PENH ON MORE EFFORTS TO INCREASE RICE

BK161039 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Station editorial: "All Sectors Are Responsible for the Production of Rainy-Season Rice"]

[Text] Agricultural production is the main source of capital for national restoration and development in all fields. The PRK has many natural resources. Comparing with other countries, we can carry out agricultural production in all seasons. But the most important one is the rainy season which gives the highest yield and decides the annual living standard of the people.

In the current rainy season, despite a grave threat of drought, but thanks to the good preparations and their spirit of mastery in production, our peasants this year have used all kinds of primitive and modern means to take good care of the seedlings, intensified the production drive, and achieved satisfactorily success.



According to a report by the Agriculture Ministry, by mid-August, we had sowed, broadcast, and replanted 605,560 hectares of rice and planted 76,340 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Compared with the same period last year, the total shows an increase of 250,000 hectares. We are proud of this, as it reflects the development of our people's efforts. But, by the end of June, serious drought had threatened almost every region, and in August and at the beginning of September, unusual flooding inundated areas along the Mekong River and the Tonle Sap Lake, thus causing losses to lives, animals, and property, as well as 260,000 hectares of crops. Among those damaged crops were 224,000 hectares of rice. The heavy losses have caused us many difficulties. In order to remedy these losses, all sectors should enhance the spirit to increase this year's rainy-season production with high responsibility in accordance with the Council of Ministers circular No 10 dated 23 June 1984 concerning the promotion of rainy-season production and a number of urgent needs as follows:

1. Strengthen and expand the Armed Forces; promote the building of firm villages and communes; closely cooperate with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in fighting and be ready to fight against all the perfidious maneuvers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk bandits -- lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and U.S. imperialists -- who have attempted to destroy the people's lives and property.
2. Rally all forces to complete the rainy-season rice production before the end of October. Those capable localities should rally their own forces or cooperate with the nearby localities, particularly the district revolutionary authorities, to carry out the above-mentioned requirements. At the same time, they should take good care of the draft animals by reporting immediately any animal diseases so that the competent sectors can give timely inspection and treatment.
3. Prepare the early-maturing rice strain, IR-36, IR-42, or local rice strains which give high yield; begin to sow these seeds; and be ready to sow these seeds so as to have sufficient seedlings for growing the coming flood receding rice. By so doing, there will be rice seedlings in any level of water.
4. Be well prepared to conserve water for watering the crops at all times. Strengthen the water conservancy committees. Preserve water in all localities. Use water carefully according to its need. If it is possible, provide some water to the nearby localities. At the same time, each solidarity group should prepare scoops, waterwheels, and all other tools for working in each area. If necessary, they can use waterpumps.
5. Aside from promoting the intensive cropping and multiple cropping to be launched on 250,000 hectares of land, all solidarity groups should focus on launching regular intensive cropping on the land which had already been worked, the land under cultivation, and the land being prepared for cultivation. This is in order to increase the rice yield. Regular intensive cropping may be carried out everywhere and in all soil condition. The most important measures for this are good preparation of soil, conservation of water, weeding out of the undergrowth, use of fertilizer, prevention of animal destruction, eradication of insects and rats, and the size of seedlings. Rat eradication campaigns should be launched at a time when conditions are poor for them.
6. All sectors, such as communications, industry, trade, banking, finance, social affairs, health service, and education must enhance their responsibility for the revolution as an assistance to the agricultural work.

7. Vigorously stimulate the production of subsidiary food crops and crops for serving the industry. Aside from corn, beans, sesame, banana, sugar cane, cotton, jute, and tobacco which should be planted in accordance to plans, the production of potatoes, taro, and vegetables will also help improve the people's livelihood.

If we successfully carry out the urgent measures mentioned above, we may be able to remedy some of our losses and improve our living conditions. At the same time, every sector, every production group has the duty to prepare all conditions, such as draft animals, labor forces, and all kinds of agricultural tools, so as to serve the coming dry-season rice production. All of us should sharply raise our fighting spirit, consolidate our tradition of industriousness and creative ingenuity, strengthen the spirit of self-support as masters of our own fatherland, and strive hard to fulfill and even overfulfill the rainy-season rice production before the end of October. We should also be prepared to launch the production of the flood-receding rice with high sense of responsibility.

#### SON SEN CRITICIZES NGUYEN CO THACH'S PROPOSAL

BK160833 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] In an interview granted to VONADK representatives on 12 September concerning SKV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent statement on Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchean Defense Minister Son Sen said:

1. The recent statement on the Kampuchean problem made by Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi is just another deceitful propaganda. This is aimed, first, at serving the Hanoi Vietnamese's maneuvers at the 1984 UN General Assembly; second, at requesting more aid since the Vietnamese are facing more problems on the Kampuchean battlefield and economic crisis at home; and, third, at deceiving the others so that the Hanoi Vietnamese can forever occupy Kampuchea.
2. As before, Nguyen Co Thach's recent statement in Hanoi did not mention the withdrawal of the 250,000 aggressor troops from Kampuchea, demanded in five successive UN General Assembly resolutions. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors did not mention the withdrawal of their aggressor troops because they still want to occupy Kampuchea forever.
3. Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the entire Kampuchean people, and the CGDK at all cabinet meetings have resolutely and firmly decided that the Kampuchean problem must be resolved through the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.
4. The Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDR want peace and desire to live in an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea. They want to coexist peacefully with all neighboring countries so that they can have time to build the country and improve the people's living conditions. We do not want to wage a war against any country. Our Kampuchean people's current struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists, and race exterminators is our duty to defend our Kampuchean nation and race as an independent Kampuchea with its own territorial integrity. This struggle will continue with the support of countries and people throughout the world until all the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea in accordance with the five UN resolutions.



VODK REJECTS NGUYEN CO THACH'S PROPOSAL

BK161104 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "What Does Vietnam's Neutrality Mean?"]

[Text] In a recent interview with Japan's KYODO, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that Vietnam is ready to allow a group of neutral countries to inspect peace in Kampuchea and that Vietnam will accept Japan as the mediator if Japan takes a neutral stand and does not side with the ASEAN countries.

This statement by Nguyen Co Thach is very ridiculous to all. A question was raised: In Vietnam's view, what kind of country is regarded as neutral?

1. Concerning Nguyen Co Thach's remark that Vietnam would accept Japan as mediator if Japan takes a neutral stand, what is Vietnam's judgment for neutrality and what countries does Vietnam regard as neutral?

Vietnam has all along opposed and rejected all proposals for resolution of the Kampuchean problems proposed by the world community. It has rejected the UN resolutions and the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea which demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to pave way for the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem through a universal and free election under UN supervision. It has opposed and rejected the ASEAN countries' proposal for total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. It has even rejected and opposed Japan's recent proposal that calls for Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and promises to provide aid to Vietnam if it withdraws its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Moreover, Vietnam has attacked and condemned various countries that call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam has even condemned and trampled upon the United Nations -- the highest world body -- and the UN resolutions, which represent the opinion of the majority of countries in the world. Vietnam said these resolutions constituted interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. What does Vietnam want? What does Vietnam want? Which countries does Vietnam regard as neutral?

According to Vietnam's view mentioned above, Vietnam opposes and rejects any countries that demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Vietnam always accuses these countries of not being neutral. In Vietnam's view, only those countries that recognize the Phnom Penh regime installed at gunpoint by the Vietnamese aggressors are neutral. This means that any countries that accept the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli, such as India, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and some East European countries, are regarded by Vietnam as neutral. Therefore, the committee of neutral countries according to Vietnam's judgment would certainly not be allowed to resolve the Kampuchean problem by fixing a definite schedule for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. On the contrary, Vietnam's committee of neutral countries would come to approve the neighboring countries and the international community into accepting the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli.

2. Why should there be a mediator? The Kampuchean problem was caused by the fact that Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and accupy Kampuchean territory in a gross violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The Kampuchean problem is not just a conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. For this reason, there is no need to seek a mediator to resolve this problem. The Kampuchean problem can be resolved only after Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea. If Vietnam withdraws all its troops back home, the Kampuchean problem will be resolved automatically. No mediator can resolve the Kampuchean problem if Vietnam refuses to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea because Vietnam would continue to occupy Kampuchea and massacre the Kampuchean people, thus causing more problems of refugees and further preventing Kampuchea from enjoying peace and security. Thus, the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved in this way.

This is why everyone sees through Nguyen Co Thach's maneuver and realized its tricky nature immediately after he mentioned this settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It is general knowledge that Nguyen Co Thach's statement about a neutral international committee is just a psychological scheme to deceive others as the 39th UN General Assembly is drawing near. The Vietnamese aggressors have attempted to sow erroneous views and launched deceitful maneuvers in order to confuse international public opinion, make the international community from mentioning the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea in the coming UN General Assembly and from demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. All of this is in order to allow Vietnam to further occupy Kampuchea legally and to bury the five UN General Assembly resolutions that demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

However, Vietnam has failed to fool others. For the past 5 years, despite all the tricky schemes to which Vietnam has resorted and no matter how Nguyen Co Thach has lied, persuaded, and threatened others, the Vietnamese aggressors have all along failed to fool the world. They will fail further because the world community has become well aware of the fact that the Kampuchean problem was caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. This is why Nguyen Co Thach was immediately denounced and his statement rejected as soon as he made it. For example, Thai Foreign Ministry Deputy Spokesman Rangsarn Phahonyothin said on 13 September that there is nothing new in Nguyen Co Thach's proposal for resolving the Kampuchean problem. The key solution to the Kampuchean problem depends on whether Vietnam will implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all its troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny. There is no need for Vietnam to make other proposals.

In the coming UN General Assembly, no one is going to be foolish enough to fall for the Vietnamese tricks. All peace- and justice-loving countries in the world will continue to condemn the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously and put greater pressure on Vietnam in order to force it to withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions adopted by majority vote during the past 5 years.

The Kampuchean people, who are well aware of the tricky and cunning nature of the Vietnamese, will not be foolish enough to wait for the deceitful peace promised by the Vietnamese aggressors. The Kampuchean people will continue to unite and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to inflict more difficulties and defeats on them until they are compelled to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.



THAI MEDIA ASSAILED FOR 'DISTORTING FACTS'

BK140917 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 12 Sep 84

["Talk": "Historical Lesson"]

[Text] While using force to illegally occupy three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are currently pressuring and mobilizing all the Thai media, including newspapers, to slander and vilify the LPDR's good intentions in resolving problems through peaceful means. They have shamelessly distorted facts, even on the history of Lao-Thai relations. For example, THAI RAT published an article entitled "Laos Is Thailand's Chicken" in its 29 August issue. The aim of this article was to divide the friendly Lao and Thai peoples. It even sneered at the sound of the Lao reed organ. This completely corresponds with the objectives of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who are attempting to divide various nations in this region, particularly the solidarity and friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples, prior to inciting clashes among the people in the region and weakening them so that they can fulfill their goal of southward expansion -- that is, to occupy the whole of Southeast Asia.

Events have proven this fact. Over the past several years, being dissatisfied with the friendly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, which were growing as a result of the joint efforts of the Lao and Thai governments as indicated in the joint Lao-Thai communique of 1979, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have hastily supplied expansionist lessons to the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles through General Athit Kamlang-ek, an ambitious man who instructed his troops to illegally attack and seize three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June. These troops have continued the occupation, thus openly destroying the content of the joint communique signed between the two countries.

In the face of this situation, instead of admitting guilt for their wrongdoing, withdrawing Thai troops from the three Lao villages, and returning the situation to normal as it was before 6 June, the ultrarightist reactionaries have fabricated new stories accusing Laos of following Vietnam to invade Thailand. This is expressed in the article, which says in part: Whenever Laos depends on Vietnam, it becomes bolder. It will end up losing its independence and be a slave of Thailand again after it is attacked by the Thai people.

That is obviously a statement made by someone who knows nothing about history. If it is not so, it must be aimed at distorting history in order to serve the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

As a matter of fact, the era in which the Lao and other Indochinese peoples were slaves of foreigners has passed. The French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists -- the boss of the Thai reactionaries -- have been shamefully defeated by the Lao people as well as the various Indochinese nations. Certainly, no ferocious enemy can turn back the wheel of history. If the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries remain obdurate and follow in the footsteps of Beijing -- like they followed in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists during the war of aggression against Indochina -- it is certain that they will sustain heavier and more bitter defeats just as the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries did during the war of aggression against Indochina and during the invasion of northern Vietnam in 1979. This is a historic fact which the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles should acknowledge. Their fate will be not better than that of the Pol Pot clique if they follow the Chinese reactionaries and pursue the greater Thailand doctrine.

BORDER DISPUTE SHOWS THAI 'COLLUSION' WITH PRC

BK141442 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Truth Is the Truth"]

[Text] The longer the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling clique have deployed Thai troops to continue their illegal occupation of the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, the more they have exposed their own true nature and ill intentions against the LPDR, thus driving them deeper into a deadlock. This is because they will be more extensively condemned by public opinion in Thailand and among all progressive and justice-loving peoples around the world because the truth is always the truth.

After deploying more than 2,000 soldiers, supported by artillery, tanks, and reconnaissance aircraft, to attack and illegally occupy the three Lao villages on the orders of Athit Kamlang-ek on 6 June 1984, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles raised a banner of negotiations with a view toward using them as a propaganda tool to cover up their misdeeds and to prepare to commit more crimes against the Lao inhabitants in the occupied villages. They only wanted to use the negotiations as a tactic to avoid settling the central problem, to wage deceitful propaganda campaigns to slander the Lao side's unwavering stand in solving the problem, to advance unreasonable proposals to deny Lao sovereignty over the three villages, to legitimize their occupation of the three Lao villages, and to turn the issue of their occupation of Lao soil into a border dispute between the two countries despite the fact that the Lao-Thai border has already been delineated by historical facts as stated in the 1907 Franco-Siamese treaty clearly substantiated with a map.

Moreover, during their occupation of the three Lao villages, while destroying evidence proving Lao sovereignty over the three villages, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have replaced the previous local Lao administrations with Thai administrations and have registered local inhabitants as Thai citizens who are issued Thai identification cards. They have also carried out extensive plundering, thus inflicting heavy losses of life and property on the people in the three villages. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have stationed thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries in many areas along the Lao-Thai border, for instance those localities opposite Boten and Kenthao Districts in Sayaboury Province. All this clearly shows the collusion between the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists in opposing the LPDR and the other Indochinese countries.

Nevertheless, following two rounds of talks between the LPDR Government delegation and the delegation and the delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand in Bangkok -- the first 21-23 July and the second 6-15 August, it is obvious that the numerous tricks of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling clique have been more extensively exposed by world public opinion, thus driving them into a deadlock and drawing heavy denunciation from the Thai people and progressive and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

On the contrary, the correct and reasonable stand of the Lao side as well as the proposals made and the evidence on the actual borderline and bordermarkers produced by the Lao side have drawn more support and sympathy from the Thai people and other people around the world. Several Thai politicians have reaffirmed that the three villages belong to Laos and pointed out that Athit Kamlang-ek is dangerous to Lao-Thai relations as well as to the Thai people. Even many school teachers in Thailand have noted that Athit Kamlang-ek does not deserve to be a Thai leader because he is highly ambitious, selfish, and stupid.



Several Western diplomats in Bangkok have already repeatedly said that there is no doubt that the three villages belong to Laos. Foreign diplomats accredited to Rangoon, Hanoi, Beijing, and other countries have also identified the Beijing ruling circles as the masterminds who have instructed the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to attack and occupy the three Lao villages. Moreover, many international organizations and political and social institutions in many countries throughout the world have also issued statements and sent messages to the LPDR to express their support to the Lao side's consistent stand and to denounce the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries for colluding with the Beijing reactionary clique to occupy the three Lao villages. They included the AAPSO, the WPC, the WIDF, the WFDY, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the newspaper PRAVDA, the newspaper IZVESTIYA, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT, and other institutions.

As this clearly testifies to the fact that the truth is the truth. The tricks the Thai side has learned from the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists can no longer fool anyone. The only correct method to settle the problem is for the Thai side to withdraw its troops from the three occupied Lao villages, return the Lao inhabitants whom they have abducted to their native villages, pay full compensation to the inhabitants of the three villages, and restore the situation in the three villages to normal as it was because 6 June 1984.

#### VIENTIANE CRITICIZES ACTIONS OF THAILAND'S ATHIT

BK160644 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Bad Results of Athit Kamlang-ek's Ambition"]

[Text] Athit Kamlang-ek has been named the so-called outstanding man of the year. He has presided over various significant ceremonies in Thai society. It is Athit Kamlang-ek who ordered Thai troops to attack and seize three Lao villages, namely Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang, in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, on 6 June 1984. All these reflect extraordinary activities proving the ambitious nature of Athit Kamlang-ek, who has caused complex problems in Thai politics, both domestic and foreign. As a result, the Thai people throughout the country have been seriously concerned over their destinies and the country's future.

As everyone knows, with his achievements in suppressing the Thai people's struggle and the Young Turks' rebellion, Athit Kamlang-ek has been made Army commander in chief and then concurrently Armed Forces supreme commander of Thailand.

But, with his ambition, Athit Kamlang-ek will not stop only at this position; he still wants to take concurrently the post of head of government of the Kingdom of Thailand. This ambition has caused Athit Kamlang-ek to become a megalomaniac, and he has done everything at the instruction of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. As example of this is that not long after his return from the China visit in May, Athit Kamlang-ek ordered Thai troops to invade and illegally occupy three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. Such an action runs counter to the Thai people's aspirations. It is an act of sabotaging and trampling upon the spirit of neighborly friendship between the people of Laos and Thailand. It is an encroachment upon Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is also an open act of violation of the Thai Government's pledges as stipulated in the two Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979 on building the Lao-Thai border into a border of genuine peace and friendship.

So far, Athit Kamlang-ek has not yet begun to correct his errors. He has continued to allow the military forces to occupy the three Lao Villages and to commit more crimes against the people in the three villages. Moreover, he arrogantly announced recently that there would be retaliation against all provocative acts by the Lao side. This means that he wants to force the Lao people not to exercise their right to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the three villages. All in all, this is a hooligan's announcement.

These arrogant acts and words of Athit Kamlang-ek have aroused indignation among the Lao people as well as among conscious Thai people and progressive and justice-loving nations in this region and around the world. In addition, with his ambition, Thailand's Athit Kamlang-ek has continuously carried out a plot to discharge those whom he does not trust from important posts in the military by making use of the so-called annual transfer of duties as his tool. With this tool, Athit Kamlang-ek has appointed those whom he trusts to take important posts in the three branches of the Thai Armed Forces. This has dissatisfied many high-ranking Thai officers and men. Along with his efforts to gradually focus all power in the hands of a dictatorial group headed by himself, Athit Kamlang-ek has adopted a plan to amend the Constitution.

All these actions by Athit Kamlang-ek and his associates have created serious disturbances, both in social and political life, in Thailand, thus directly threatening the Thai people's tranquillity. Athit Kamlang-ek's ambition has directly affected Lao-Thai friendship. The Thai people have been victimized by his ambition. But, those who have gained most benefits from Athit Kamlang-ek's ambition are the Beijing powerholders and a group of ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who have served the Beijing reactionaries' schemes. But, nothing can conceal Athit Kamlang-ek's ambition any longer.

It is believed that the Thai people will absolutely not let Athit Kamlang-ek's ambition determine Thailand's destiny.

#### KHAMPHAI BOUPHA RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

BK151236 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 15 (KPL) -- Khamphai Boupma, first vice-minister for foreign affairs, yesterday, received here the delegation of Foreign Relations Committee of Communist Party of Cuba led by Jose Manuel [name as received].

K. Boupma, also member of the party CC, among others, informed his guests on the illegal occupation by Thai reactionary troops of the three Lao hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. On the other hand, he attached importance to this friendship visit of the Cuban delegation which will strengthen more firmly the relations between the two parties, states and peoples of both Laos and Cuba.

The delegation arrived here on September 11.



AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON U.S. SALE OF F-16'S

BK150333 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] The Air Force is confident that the U.S. will sell the F-16A100 aircraft to Thailand and it will improve an airbase in Nakhon Ratchasima to keep the sophisticated airplanes, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi said yesterday. He said he expected the U.S. Congress to give an answer early next year when Thailand's request for the F-16 aircraft is taken up by the U.S. Congress. "I think we will have an answer no later than March," he told reporters at the Military Air terminal of Don Muang Airport where he went to see Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon off.

Praphan said he had ordered the airbase of Wing One of the Air Force in Nakhon Ratchasima to be improved so that the F-16 planes can be kept there once they are delivered. The country's most advanced aircraft, the F-5E, are being kept at the airbase of Wing One. Praphan said the renovation will start next week.

Thailand has asked to buy a squadron of F-16 aircraft from the U.S. and is awaiting approval by the U.S. Congress. Praphan said if the U.S. rejects Thailand's request, the Air Force has an alternative in mind. He said the alternative aircraft are comparatively efficient, but refused to name the type.

Asked for comments on a plan by Northrop Corporation to send two of its F-20 Tigershark jetfighters for a demonstration here, Praphan said it would not effect the Air Force's decision to buy the F-16 aircraft. The U.S. apparently prefers to sell to Thailand the F-20 aircraft but sales attempts have so far been unsuccessful. An informed U.S. source said two F-20 Tigersharks jet-fighters will make their first appearance in this region toward the end of this month. The two planes took part in an airshow in London and will be flying to India, Bangkok and other ASEAN capitals for demonstrations. They are expected to arrive here Sept 28. The Air Force has already set aside part of its annual budget for 1985 for the first installment payment for the F-16 aircraft.

WORK ON LAO BORDER ROAD HALTS FOLLOWING ATTACK

BK140920 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 14 Sep 84 p 32

[Text] Uttaradit -- Construction work on a road passing through three disputed villages on the Thai-Lao border has come to a grinding halt following an attack yesterday in which one Thai was killed and another five wounded. "All work has been stopped for safety reasons. We have no idea yet as to when it can resume," a highly placed official at the Highways Department said this morning.

An official report said Laotian troops opened fire with RPG rocket launchers at a construction crew travelling in convoy at about four kilometres west of Ban Mai. Two members of the crew put up resistance with rifle fire before Thai troops reinforcements arrived at the scene and engaged the attackers in fighting that continued into the night, the report added.

Officials identified the dead man as Thawin Chaipura, driver of a heavy construction vehicle. Another three drivers, named as Thongdi, Thappila, Narong Sukdi, and Prayun Annuaichana, were wounded by shrapnel wounds. The other three wounded, Rang Tanchap, Sivan Phuwang and Sgt Suchin Monprachuap, are staff of the Highways Department. Most of the wounded took shrapnel from RPG grenade launchers. All were rescued from the site about an hour after the attack and are now being treated at the Nan Provincial Hospital. However, Thai troops were still unable to retrieve Thawin's body as of yesterday evening.

An unknown number of Laotian troops launched the attack at about 10:30 a.m. sparking fighting which continued through last night. A spokesman for the Third Region Army told the WORLD this morning that though fighting had stopped he believed some Laotian troops were still hiding out inside Thai territory. Thai troops, he affirmed, would launch a co-ordinated effort to "drive them out". Casualty figures for the Laotian side were unknown.

#### JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE WITH INDONESIA REPORTED

BK151019 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] A joint Thai-Indonesian sea exercise is under way in Songkhla Province, a Royal Thai Navy spokesman said this morning. The exercise, codenamed "Sea Garuda," began on Wednesday and will last until next Tuesday.

The spokesman said that seven Thai and three Indonesian ships as well as Indonesian planes and helicopters are taking part in the exercise, which concentrates on anti-submarine operations. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will observe the exercise on board the Indonesian ship "KRI Teluk Tenyu" tomorrow.

#### SRV REPORTEDLY BOMBING KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE

BK160214 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] For the first time Khmer resistance forces have hit Vietnamese occupation forces so deep in Kampuchea and so fiercely, that the invaders have had to use planes for thorough bombing of suspected hideouts in a number of areas. Quoting military intelligence reports, the secretary-general of the National Security Council cited a major battle near Battambang where the Vietnamese were forced to use converted Antonov-26 transports to bomb the vicinity.

Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri reported that Russia had to ship in a large consignment of arms and ammunition, including 21 T-55 tanks and ferrying equipment, in mid-August to "beef up" the Vietnamese troops holding out against the intensified offensive by the resistance forces.

The resistance forces are attacking in ever-widening areas in Kompong Thom, Svay Rieng and Takeo as well as Battambang. They have also been operating along the shores of the Tonle Sap. It is believed that the ferrying equipment is necessary to combat Khmer forces around the lake.

The deep penetration in Kampuchea by resistance forces has caused military problems for the Vietnamese and increased the severity of the scale of fighting inside Kampuchea, according to Sqn-Ldr Prasong. During the last dry season from February to April, the Vietnamese failed in their efforts to suppress the resistance. They could only fire artillery into civilian camps along the border with Thailand.

Because of quick evacuation by Thai officials of Khmer civilians into Thailand, the casualties (killed and wounded) in Ampil, Ta Tum and Sok San were 450, relatively small, compared with 1,000 last year. A total of 86,500 civilians crossed into Thailand during February-April this year, compared with 68,000 last year. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said that this year the Vietnamese had been unable to obtain any military advantage over the resistance and, as a result of the stepped-up resistance efforts, have had to resort to the use of heavy weapons.



When asked about Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's offer of acceptance of an international commission to keep a watch on the Thai-Kampuchea border, Sqn-Ldr Prasong sounded warnings of an ulterior motive behind the offer. He explained that with the United Nations General Assembly preparing to hold its annual meeting, the Vietnamese would engage in "political trickery" to create international misunderstanding about their purpose. "Mr Thach's idea is the same old one of trying to have a demilitarised zone set up along the border which would require Thailand to give up a piece of its territory for the purpose, and bring about the disarmament of resistance forces while the Vietnamese continue to remain as armed occupiers of Kampuchea. "We must be more careful of hidden motives of Mr Thach whenever he speaks. Even if we dream about him, we must question any statement he makes in the dream."

When asked whether it was true that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations would be partial to having a dialogue with Vietnam even if Vietnamese forces were not withdrawn from Kampuchea, the NSC chief replied: "ASEAN requires total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. If and when Hanoi announces its intention to withdraw forces and starts withdrawal operations, then the atmosphere will be conducive to discussions."

He stressed that the Kampuchean issue "is not a problem between Vietnam and Thailand or between ASEAN and the Indochina states, but a problem of the United Nations which has passed a resolution for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and for self-determination for the Khmer people."

#### VOFA EXAMINES SRV STRATEGY IN KAMPUCHEA

BK141014 Bangkok Voice for Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 12 Sep 84

["Article": "Vietnam Is Fighting Against the Entire Khmer Nation"]

[Text] Not long ago Vietnam began a new strategy in the fighting in Kampuchea, which has been going on for 6 years now. The new strategy is to use Khmer to fight Khmer -- pushing Phnom Penh Khmer soldiers to the frontline and bringing Vietnamese soldiers back into supporting roles. This new strategy has been implemented gradually, not suddenly on every battlefield, because Vietnam is not very confident of the Phnom Penh soldiers' ability to cope with Prince Sihanouk's Democratic Kampuchean soldiers who even the Vietnamese soldiers have had difficulty in defeating.

Experienced observers feel that by launching its new strategy, Vietnam hopes to deceive the world that the fighting in Kampuchea is actually the result of a conflict between the Khmer themselves, that Vietnam is not directly involved in the conflict, and that its presence in Kampuchea is at the request of Phnom Penh. Hardly anyone will fall for this Vietnamese deception because it is Vietnam which installed the Phnom Penh government after it had occupied Kampuchea by invading with 200,000 soldiers. Vietnam has obviously been directly involved in the war in Kampuchea right from the beginning.

Also, Vietnam's new strategy is brought on by the fact that its soldiers, who have been fighting in Kampuchea for nearly 6 years, have become tired of the war. Hardship on the battlefield and homesickness have demoralized the Vietnamese soldiers. Although they are well armed and are experienced soldiers, they have been unable to defeat the Khmer resistance soldiers who are fighting to liberate their homeland.

Some Vietnamese soldiers, particularly those drafted from southern Vietnam, are unhappy with the Vietnamese administrative system and the unstable economy. These factors have induced many Vietnamese soldiers to desert in the hope of being allowed to resettle in the free world. These defectors range from privates to senior officers. Therefore, pulling Vietnamese soldiers back from the frontline makes it more difficult for them to desert their units and places them in a position to defend against deeper advances by the resistance forces at an advantage.

Will the new Vietnamese strategy be effective? Various reports have indicated that pulling back Phnom Penh soldiers [as heard] from the frontline has actually made it easier for them to desert their units and, worse yet, many Phnom Penh soldiers have defected to Democratic Kampuchean units and joined them to fighting against the Vietnamese. The number of deserting Phnom Penh soldiers is so great that checkpoints have had to be set up to check travelers, many Phnom Penh soldiers have already been recaptured and sent to jail in Sisophon, Battambang Province. Moreover, the Phnom Penh soldiers' lack of ability confirms the Vietnamese concerns. Regardless of the amount of training, they lack the will to fight. This is understandable because one could not expect them to have good morale when they realize that they were drafted to fight fellow Khmer and that they are fighting for the Vietnamese, who are not only foreigners but also their traditional enemies.

A freelance journalist, (Terrence White), recently spent 2 weeks in Kampuchea where he met with the Son Sann resistance force leaders and soldiers and observed many of their military operations. (White's) report in the BANGKOK POST said it was evident that Khmer soldiers from both sides do not want to fight each other. Chea Chhut, leader of Son Sann's camp at Nong Chan, told (White) that his men do not want to kill Phnom Penh soldiers and that Phnom Penh soldiers themselves do not want to fight his men. This confirms earlier reports which said that on many occasions Phnom Penh soldiers would avoid clashes with and give information about the movements of Vietnamese soldiers to Khmer resistance fighters. At times they have even given their weapons to resistance soldiers.

It appears that Khmer will not fight each other as the Vietnamese hope. The Vietnamese strategy of putting Phnom Penh soldiers on the frontline seems to have given the Vietnamese a problem in that now they are having to fight the Khmer of both sides, or the entire nation.

#### BORDER POLICE ARREST WOUNDED KHMER GUERRILLA

BK150331 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Sep 84 p 18

[Text] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri — Border Patrol Police [BPP] arrested a wounded female Khmer guerrilla yesterday after clashing with a Khmer band near the border on Thursday night. The guerrillas was found in a forest by the BPP men who scoured the scene yesterday morning after one hour of fierce fighting with the armed intruders.

The BPP team was on a regular patrol when it came across the Khmer band at Ban Nong Mang and ordered them to stop and be searched. The guerrillas opened fire at the BPP unit, which returned fire and lay low until dawn before scouring the scene and finding the wounded Khmer. Police said the woman, aged about 25, was sent to the Khao I Dang holding centre for medical treatment and would later be handed over to the Special Task Force 80 for interrogation.



SIX SRV SOLDIERS SURRENDER IN UBON RATCHATHANI

BK170141 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Excerpts] Ubon Ratchanthani -- Six Vietnamese soldiers gave themselves up to a patrol unit at a mountain pass bordering Kampuchea yesterday morning. Informed military sources said that the six unarmed defectors, who were led by a captain, simply walked across the Thai-Kampuchean border and gave themselves up to a Thai Army unit which was patrolling Malai mountain pass in Kamtharalak District.

Sources quoted Captain Bieu as saying that all of them came from Ho Chi Minh City and were sent to Kampuchea about a year ago. He reportedly said that they could not tolerate the hardship in Kampuchean and wanted to defect. The captain reportedly also said that they had buried their weapons inside Kampuchea before walking across the border.

PHICHAI SAYS PREM RESIGNATION 'IMPOSSIBLE'

BK151616 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 15 Sep 84 p 16

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun gave an exclusive interview to WIWAT which was published in the latest issue of the magazine. Concerning the prime minister's trip to the United States for a medical checkup, Phichai said Prime Minister Prem would return as soon as possible as he has a great concern for his work.

Concerning the rumor that the prime minister would resign from his premiership during his stay in the United States, Phichai denied it as definitely impossible. He said Prem has been in office for 4 years now and he knows all about the country's problems. Prem also gets support from members of parliament, the people, and the soldiers. Therefore, there is no reason for him to ask another person to replace him now.

"I firmly believe that the prime minister will continue in office to carry out his work and responsibilities. I must stress that Prime Minister Prem will have to work for the common good of the nation. Leave it until he finishes his term before talking about that question," Phichai said, adding that he is certain the present government will work until its term expires.

Asked about the justification by a military officer that the move to reinterpret Article 194 of (6) of the Constitution was aimed at making preparations in case anything happens to the prime minister, Phichai said this is not a funny joke. He said this is not what a civilized country should do. If they want to amend the Constitution just to please a certain person, then go ahead. There is no need to do it just because they are afraid that Thailand would have no leader if anything happens to General Prem. We have never been short of leaders, he said. At present, the people like M.R. Khukrit Pramot and Major General Praman Adireksan can be prime minister.

Asked about his opinion concerning Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's political future and the possibility of him becoming prime minister, Phichai said there are two proper options for Gen Athit if he wishes to enter the political arena. First, he can choose to run in the election after his official retirement either by joining a political party or by forming his own political party. As another option, he can remain nonpartisan and be invited by members of parliament after the elections in 1987.

NHAN DAN HITS REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, REAGAN POLICY

BK150357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 12 September commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Reagan's Masterful Trick"]

[Text] As the U.S. presidential election is drawing near, Mr Reagan is seen increasingly trying to show off his acting talent in repeatedly professing his goodwill for peace and readiness for negotiations on arms disarmament. According to VOA on 10 September, the incumbent U.S. President recently declared that if reelected, he would be ready to reduce and advance toward eliminating nuclear weapons. Earlier, in an acceptance speech upon his nomination as the Republican Party's presidential candidate on 23 August 1984 in Dallas, Mr Reagan stated without shame that the United States is the most peaceful and least warlike country in modern history. The Republican Party's political platform even goes farther in trickery, proclaiming that the danger of war has become more remote under President Reagan's administration.

But it is crystal clear that during the 4 years of the Reagan administration, the United States has pushed the arms race to a level never before known in the history of America and the world, thus causing tension in many regions and bringing mankind nearer than ever to a new world war. People still remember that 4 months after entering the White House, Reagan made his first speech on foreign policy at the West Point military academy, coolly affirming that no crystal ball is needed to predict the outbreak of nuclear war sooner or later. Reagan and no one else is the author of the U.S. plan to produce three strategic weapons intended to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. These include 100 intercontinental MX missiles each carrying 10 nuclear warheads with a total explosive power equal to 23,000 atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima; 100 B-1 strategic bombers, each capable of carrying 30 tons of bombs, and which are designed to replace the B-52's that were shot down in great numbers during the war of aggression in Vietnam; and many Trident nuclear submarines carrying nuclear weapons.

It is Reagan who has pushed for the deployment of 572 new Pershing II intermediate-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe for the purpose of tipping the existing equilibrium in intermediate-range weapons in favor of the United States. It is also Reagan who has stepped up the modernization of the U.S. conventional armed forces, equipping the Air Force with modern F-16 fighter planes and bringing the U.S. Navy's current total of 450 warships to 600 in the coming years. It is again Reagan who has initiated the dangerous plan of taking war to the stars for the purpose of gaining military superiority in space.

Under the Reagan administration, the U.S. military budget has spiralled annually — from \$159.8 billion during his 1st year as president to \$187.4 billion the next year, to \$240.5 billion in 1983, and \$294.7 billion this year — and it expected to exceed \$320 billion in 1985. U.S. military spending in the coming years will reach the gigantic sum of \$3,000 billion — the equivalent of all war expenditures of all countries during World War II.

The dark design of the White House and the Pentagon, as revealed in a recently published U.S. research document entitled "U.S. Nuclear Forces and Capabilities," is that before the middle of the 1990's, the entire U.S. arsenal will be replaced by a new generation of nuclear weapons with a higher level of accuracy, longer range, greater power, and broader possibilities of target selection, making them more suitable for carrying out the tasks necessitated by a nuclear war.



Hidden behind the rhetoric and false professions of peace, the Reagan administration's basic scheme is still to try to break the existing strategic equilibrium in the world and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union for use as a tool to carry out the so-called peace through strength strategy adopted by the Republican Party Convention in 1980 and reaffirmed in August 1984, with the goal of realizing the international gendarme dream of opposing the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and the world revolutionary and peace forces.

The Republican Party platform reflects the two-faced policy of the ruling clique that represents the interests of the military-industrial complex in the United States: feigning negotiations while earnestly boosting the arms race. The words expounded in this Republican Party platform -- claiming that its objective, which is the entire people's objective, is to lessen the danger of nuclear war and that the Reagan administration wants to begin negotiations for an equitable and controllable reduction of nuclear weapons -- are lip service and can hardly deceive people with keen minds.

In raising a ballyhoo about this desire for peace and his readiness to negotiate at this time, Mr Reagan has two objectives. First, to cope with public opinion in the United States and around the world. This includes his rivals in the Democratic Party, who are harshly criticizing his administration's shortsighted and potentially dangerous policy of continuing the arms race and his efforts to out up a smokescreen to cover up its military buildup and preparations for war. Also included in this first objective is reassuring the public in the hope of gaining additional votes in the upcoming general election. Second, to shift responsibility for the deadlock in the disarmament talks to the Soviet Union at a time when the United States is actually the one that has broken off talks on medium-range missiles in Geneva by obstinately deploying 572 new missiles in Western Europe, and has stalemated the negotiations on strategic arms by submitting deceitful proposals for the purpose of gaining strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is also Reagan who has refused to solve the issue of preventing the militarization of space, as proposed by the Soviet Union, with the goal of gaining time to advance the plan to take war to the stars. However, all the perfidious and deceitful tricks of his administration cannot cheat a large sector of public opinion in the United States and the world.

The demonstrations and struggle staged by large numbers of Americans, Western Europeans, and Japanese against the arms race and the danger of nuclear war caused by U.S. imperialists have testified to this point. Senator Edward Kennedy himself had to say that Mr. Ronald Reagan is the most dangerous president in the nuclear era.

Commenting on the platform approved by the Republican Party in late August 1984 and of the recent statements by the U.S. rulers, Comrade Chernenko stressed: The political viewpoints and, basically, the practical actions of those who decide U.S. foreign policy are definitely aimed at continually straining the world situation in a dangerous manner. The Reagan administration's efforts to break the present strategic equilibrium in Europe and the rest of the world to win military superiority is only a pipe dream. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority over others but it is determined not to let anyone achieve such superiority over it.

In the interest of peace of its own and of the world's people, the Soviet Union has done and is doing its best to ward off war and defend the peace and security of all nations. Its great goodwill was reflected clearly in a recent statement by Comrade Chernenko: The Soviet Union always advocates the policy of holding serious and specific negotiations. With such a stand, it is seeking ways to reach solutions to the important problems with the present U.S. Administration.

Mr. Reagan's hands cannot cover the sunlight. His deceitful and tricky contentions cannot distort the shining goodwill of the Soviet Union. The more blindly he steps up the arms race, the more nakedly Reagan will reveal his warlike nature and his deceit. The world people's struggle against nuclear war will certainly be further accelerated to stop the U.S. imperialists' bellicose hands for the sake of peace and security for all nations.

#### HANOI REPORTS U.S.-JAPAN JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE

BK150319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] A source from Japan says that since 13 September the United States and Japan have been conducting the largest joint naval exercise ever in the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. Some 90 warships, more than 100 fighter aircraft, the Midway nuclear aircraft carrier, a modern cruiser carrying Tomahawk missiles, 10 other warships, and a U.S. Air Force unit are participating in the exercise, which is to last until 20 September. This is the first time that the U.S. nuclear task force — the carrier Midway — has participated in a joint U.S.-Japan naval exercise. This is also the first time that a large force of Japanese warships and aircraft have been involved in a joint exercise. This indicates that U.S.-Japan combat coordination is part of the U.S. nuclear plan.

#### LAO STUDENTS IN HANOI PROTESTS THAI ACTIONS

OW151810 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15 — Large numbers of Lao students and practitioners met at the Hanoi Polytechnic this afternoon, strongly protesting against the Thai authorities' illegal occupation of three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province since June this year.

Khampheng Manivong, counsellor of the Lao Embassy in Hanoi, briefed the participants on the actual situation at the three Lao hamlets Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang. He said among other things that Thai occupationist troops had committed many barbarous crimes against the local Lao citizens and grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, thus causing tension between the two countries.

He reiterated the Lao Government's firm and consistent stand of demanding a total and unconditional withdrawal of Thai troops from those Lao territories and of peaceful and friendly co-existence with all neighbouring countries and of peaceful and friendly co-existence with all neighbouring countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The participants unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their resolve and preparedness to take part in the fight against the Thai reactionaries' criminal schemes and actions in defense of their country.

#### VIGILANCE AGAINST PRC 'WAR OF SABOTAGE' URGED

BK160928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Feature by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: One of the most concrete tasks of our Armed Forces and people of various nationalities in the northern border areas at present is to heighten their vigilance and maintain combat readiness to duly punish the aggressors, effectively cope with and oppose enemy shellings and acts of sabotage, thereby firmly protecting the fatherland's border and lives and property of the people as well as their peaceful labor throughout the country, especially now that the rainy season is almost over and the dry season is coming soon.



Observing the situation, we found that the enemy has continued its military activities at our northern border areas. Various areas of heights and hills that the Chinese troops used to occupy or planned to occupy during the past several months such as those in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, and Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, have all been shelled with thousands of artillery rounds by Chinese troops since early September.

During the first 10 days of September, the enemy fired 3,300 artillery shells on Vi Xuyen District. In the same period, the Chinese authorities on 10 occasions mobilized platoon- and company-sized infantry units to conduct incursions into and raids against a number of hamlets of Bach Dich and Phu Lung villages in Yen Minh District, Ha Tuyen Province. The Chinese troops destroyed houses and property of the Vietnamese people and abducted Vietnamese civilians. However, the Chinese were duly punished. More than 30 Chinese aggressors were killed or arrested. Their scouts in many places were discovered and eliminated by our troops and people; some others were killed by mines as in Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, and Lang Son Provinces.

News received by us also reveals that various Chinese regular Army corps are stationed close to the Sino-Vietnamese border and that many units of these corps are in a combat readiness position. The rate of weapons and equipment supplies to the border areas by the Chinese side is increasing. As a result, we must always heighten our vigilance to cope with the situation in the northern border areas, where the enemy have intentionally carried out military activities in an attempt to annex Vietnam.

A foreign military journal recently said the Chinese authorities are beefing up their military forces for various military units stationed on islands in the Eastern Sea, including the Hoang Sa Archipelago which they have illegally occupied. Asked about this problem, a Chinese official said he knew nothing, but admitted that China has continued organizing naval exercises in areas around the Hoang Sa archipelago.

On 9 September, many commanders of Chinese naval fleets, including the Nam Hai fleet, met to observe and study a new kind of destroyer that will be equipped for the Chinese naval force. At this meeting, Beijing exposed the training content of the Chinese Navy in its war preparation activities which are concentrated on increasing the fighting capability against enemies far from the mainland.

It is not surprising to see these activities when we knew that the Beijing leadership has not given up its scheme to weaken and annex Vietnam. The Chinese are accelerating their sabotage activities against Vietnam throughout our country, using the dangerous multi-faceted war of sabotage. Carrying out their long-term scheme, the Chinese have sought to undermine our party's economic development policies and various socialist material and technical bases in order to obstruct the development of our economy and create difficulties for our people's daily life.

Some of the enemy's typical sabotage activities are as follows:

In the southern cities, the enemy has tried to restore the Hoa people's old trade network under different forms and with very cunning methods. It has reestablished trade channels between the cities and some rural areas, as well as their trade contacts with Hong Kong, Thailand, and Singapore. The enemy has taken advantage of smugglers of dollars and gold to disrupt the market. It has also used smuggling channels to organize the departure of illegal emigrants to foreign countries.

Along with its sabotage activities in the economic field, the enemy has stepped up its psychological warfare activities to undermine our ideology and culture. Intensifying its psychological war, it has taken advantage of the economic difficulties facing our people, the negative attitudes of some degenerate and degraded elements, and our shortcomings and weaknesses in socioeconomic management to undermine our ideology in all forms such as by using word of mouth, sowing leaflets, displaying reactionary slogans, releasing groundless reports and slanders aimed at discrediting party and state organs to gradually corrode and weaken the masses' confidence in the party and the socialist system. The enemy has made painstaking efforts to distort party policies in the economic, cultural, security, and national defense fields, as well as the party policies on nationalities and religious beliefs in an attempt to undermine the national solidarity bloc sow differences and division between northerners and southerners, destroy the people's ideological and spiritual unity, and consequently cause political unrest, doubts, and misgivings among the general public. By so doing, it has stirred up uneasiness among the people, making them unable to carry out production work, and fed them the notion of emigrating abroad. At the same time, the enemy has sought way to promote a luxurious and decadent lifestyle among the people, especially among the youths and teenagers in urban areas, and lead them into superstition, debauchery, and error.

In view of this, we can see that the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is still going on in a fairly complex and fierce manner throughout the country. Reality shows clearly that the enemy, despite its wicked scheme, high ambition, and perfidious maneuvers, has sustained one setback after another and is unable to achieve its objectives. We have succeeded in stabilizing the situation, even during the most trying periods. Many reactionary saboteurs have been arrested. Efforts are being made to effectively overcome our shortcomings in economic management. Though difficulties still exist, the material and spiritual life of the people has been gradually improved. Political security has been ensured and marked progress has been made in maintaining social order and safety.

In initial successes recorded in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage have given us a lesson in vigilance against the enemy's sabotage activities. Proceeding from this, we must continue to satisfactorily consolidate national defense, strengthen the Armed Forces, and build an ever-stronger people's war posture.

#### HANOI REBUTS PRC CLAIMS ON BORDER TENSION

OW150219 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Commentary on current events: "The Beijing Authorities Show the Tail but Hide the Head"]

[Text] In the past more than 5 months, the Beijing authorities have continuously escalated military operations along the Sino-Vietnamese border and, at the same time, indulged in sophistry calling their action counterattack in self-defense of Vietnam's armed provocations in Chinese border areas. On this, Western observers and journalists have raised all sorts of questions.

An AFP journalist stationed in Beijing noted: China's RENMIN RIBAO published reports on the Vietnamese troops' repeated intrusions into Chinese border areas. But the newspaper failed to give specific details about the intrusions, times, and places. AFP and BBC raised a question: If Vietnam did carry out serious provocations and intrusions into China over the past few months, why didn't China launch the counter-attack right away instead of waiting until early April? The Beijing authorities have uttered a lot of nonsense but failed to answer that question.



As you all remember, this is not the first time that the Beijing authorities have indulged in sophistry. As early as 5 years ago, in February 1979 when they mobilized 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam, the Beijing authorities called the invasion a counterattack in self-defense. After savage bombing of Vietnamese territory in early April last year, they also called it a counterattack against Vietnam's armed provocations. They even alleged that Vietnamese shelling destroyed schools and hospitals in China's (Pingmeng) area, and allowed foreign journalists stationed in Beijing to take an observation trip there. After coming back from the observation trip, American reporter Amanda Penny wrote an article that was published in the WALL STREET JOURNAL on 9 August 1983, saying that in (PINGMENG) we saw local offices, schools, and hospitals intact and, compared with other buildings, showed no traces of damages. The only Vietnamese we saw there were peasants working in the field in the distance. In conclusion, Amanda Penny said: From a propaganda viewpoint, the observation trip was a fiasco for Beijing. While trying to hide their heads, the Beijing authorities have shown their tails of aggression.

As reported by a London radio station on 2 August this year and pointed out by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW too, in early April, Chinese troops have invaded and seized 8 highpoints in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province and, from those highpoints, fired artillery shells at Vietnam's inner areas. It is worthy of note that the Beijing authorities have escalated the above-mentioned evil military operations against Vietnam while stepping up military collusion with the United States. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published a commentary on 31 May this year: According to American observers' analysis, the highpoints from which Chinese troops launched the offensive are in Vietnamese territory. The Chinese intensified the action during U.S. President Reagan's visit to China. The magazine also pointed out: The Chinese side stepped up intrusion into Vietnam only a few hours before the talks between Wu Xueqian and Shultz and released news about the intrusion after the talks. The fundamental long-range purpose of the Beijing authorities' escalated attack on all the northern territory of Vietnam in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is to weaken and thus annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. The Beijing authorities have not only caused sorrow and death to the Vietnamese people but also disrupted the normal life of the Chinese border residents. The Beijing authorities are the culprits for undermining Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. After intruding into Vietnam and being captured by Vietnamese troops, Wang Bing, deputy instruction of Company 2 of the 1st Battalion the 118th Regiment of the 40th Division under China's Kunming Military Region, confessed that hostile military action against Vietnam does not conform with the Chinese and the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and friendship. The Beijing authorities may continue to camouflage their evil activities, but as China's man of letters Lu Xun said, lies written in ink cannot cover up facts recorded in blood.

#### 1984-85 TRADE PROGRAM WITH LAOS DISCUSSED

OW140823 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 14 — A delegation of the Hanoi trade service has visited Vientiane to discuss the 1984-85 cooperation program between the trade services of the two capital cities. The delegation was led by Nguyen Con, member of the Hanoi party committee and People's Committee and director of the Hanoi Trade Service.

It was received by Khambou Sounisai, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy secretary of the Vientiane party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Administrative Committee of Vientiane.

DETAILS OF 10TH-MONTH RICE FIGURES RELEASED

BK130901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 September, the country as a whole had planted 2,828,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. Although attaining only 89.2 percent of the planned acreage target, this figure represents a 2.7 percent increase over the same period in 1983.

In particular, the north has planted rice on 1,305,000 hectares, an increase of 0.3 percent, while the south has planted nearly 1,523,000 hectares, an increase of 4.9 percent over the same period last year.

Provinces and cities in the north are shifting their main efforts to caring for and protecting 10th-month rice. So far, many localities have completed 73.5 percent of the first weeding of their ricefields and are concentrating on the second weeding. Some localities have even begun the third weeding of their ricefields. Thanks to their prompt weeding efforts and their timely and appropriate care -- the amount of nitrogenous fertilizer applies to ricefields is reported to have increased by 6.3 percent over the same period last year -- the 10th-month rice this year has developed favorably.

The areas of 10th-month rice being ravaged by insects are rather large, accounting for 32.6 percent of the sown acreage. Provinces with large areas of rice being ravaged by insects are Thai Binh, having insect infestation in 57.9 percent of its rice area; Binh Tri Thien, having insect infestation in 52.3 percent; Ha Nam Ninh, having insect infestation in 45 percent; and Hai Hung, having insect infestation in 43 percent.

Due to the shortage of insecticide, many localities have combined the use of insecticide sprayers with other traditional methods such as using kerosene lamps to trap insect larvae, removing those rice stalks with insect eggs in them, and eradicating insects to protect ricefields.

For a little more than a week now, the weather has been sunny and hot and there has been little rain. That is why the rice areas affected by drought in various provinces have increased quickly. Preliminary figures show that in the 10 northern provinces, there have been 147,000 hectares of rice affected by drought. Provinces hard hit by drought are Ha Son Binh, 34,000 hectares; Thai Binh, 25,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung, 20,000 hectares.

The water conservancy, power generating, and agricultural sectors have joined with various localities in taking positive measures against drought such as mobilizing all sources of electricity, opening various sluice gates to channel into ricefields, and concentrating pumps and all rudimentary means on combating drought to protect ricefields.



AUSTRALIA

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST ABOARD U.S. NAVY SHIP

BK161250 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Police have to be called today to an antinuclear demonstration on board the United States Navy vessel tied up in Fremantle. In a protest against the presence of the ship and against nuclear weapons, about 30 demonstrators went on board the submarine tender Proteus and unfurled banners bearing antinuclear slogans.

Twenty more demonstrators staged the protest on the wharf. The Navy ordered sight-seers off the ship and then called police. When asked by police to leave the vessel, some of the demonstrators complied, while others had to be escorted off. One man had to be restrained by three policemen when he refused to leave. He was eventually removed from the vessel. There were no arrests.

NEEDS OF IRIANESE REFUGEES TO BE ASSESSED

BK140958 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] An official of Australia's Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is to assess the situation of those people who have crossed the border from Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea. A spokesman for the immigration and ethnic affairs minister, Mr West, said today in Canberra that the official would leave on Sunday and spend about a week visiting both Port Moresby and the border area. The spokesman said the official would have talks with staff of the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby before going to the border region. He said the official would report to Mr West mainly on the humanitarian needs of the border crossers.

In Canberra yesterday, the Papua New Guinea foreign minister, Mr Namaliu, said arrangements were expected to be finalized in the next few weeks for the border crossers to begin returning home. He said the arrangements, affecting some 10,000 people, depended on an exchange of letters with Indonesia.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA TO COMMENCE

BK150952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Australia and Albania are to establish diplomatic relations. The acting foreign minister, Mr Scholes, said today both countries had agreed to commence relations at the level of ambassador. Mr Scholes said the Australian ambassador in Belgrade would be accredited to Albania.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH'S PROPOSAL

BK141121 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister's announcement that his government is ready to discuss the issue of peace in Kampuchea is an important development. Mr Nguyen Co Thach made his proposal during an interview with a Japanese journalist. In particular, the Vietnamese have mentioned their willingness to accept Japanese mediation in this matter. The mediation process is a well-known and well established modality in the peace process in international relations. The mediator brings to bear his influence and his expertise which may be acceptable to the contesting parties. What is most appropriate about Japan as a mediator is that it is acceptable both to Vietnam and to ASEAN. Japan is an economic power in its own right and in fact, it was providing much needed economic aid to Vietnam until 1979. The aid program had to be suspended when the Vietnamese invaded and occupied Kampuchea. ASEAN leaders have been prompt and positive in their response to Mr Thach's overture. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, who is the ASEAN Standing Committee chairman, reiterated the willingness of ASEAN to explore every idea and every proposal that might bring about an early settlement of the Kampuchean issue. So too the other ASEAN leaders had greeted Mr Thach's statement with terms of goodwill and openness.

Vietnam has now to make good its proposal and come to the negotiating table in good faith. A few critics of the Western media had openly expressed their skepticism towards the Hanoi peace overture. They feel that this move has been timed to coincide with the UN General Assembly and is largely a kind of public relations or image building exercise. However, ASEAN cannot afford to prejudge the issue. It has to show, as indeed it always has, that it is willing to provide Vietnam with every opportunity to put forward its viewpoints and to seek an accommodation on this vital issue of Kampuchea. As the Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, pointed out, the interests of the Kampuchean people must receive priority.

Along with the mediation proposal, Mr Thach has also hinted about the formation of an international supervisory commission comprising a number of neutral nations to take on the vital peace-keeping role in Kampuchea. This type of arrangement has been used in various crisis spots at different times with positive results. The only difference is that usually such a peace-keeping force is under UN auspices. Vietnam, however, does not want any UN involvement. It ought not to be difficult to muster a number of neutral nations to take on this role. It may lead to some progressive change which is certainly more welcome than the stalemate that has persisted over the Kampuchean controversy. Both Vietnam and ASEAN have much to gain if genuine peace and stability were restored in Kampuchea. The challenging task of economic and social development can be pursued fearlessly with vigor, but as the Malaysian foreign minister says, it is all up to Vietnam, really.

MAHATHIR DISCUSSES RUMORS OF PAS 'HIT LIST'

BK141128 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, said police will take action in accordance with the law to deal with the so-called assassin squad, claimed to have been set up by Party Islam Sa-Malaysia -- PAS, if the squad exists.



Speaking to newsmen in Kota Baharu, Kelantan, he said PAS had admitted the existence of the squad. PAS has said the blood of UMNO [United Malays National Organization] members is rightful and not a crime in the eyes of religion [sentence as heard]. Such a remark by PAS indicated that the party had gone far from the Islamic akidah or faith. The prime minister said till now he had not received any hit list of UMNO members prepared by the so-called squad.

#### SINGAPORE

##### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SRV PROPOSAL

BK160516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Singapore, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Singapore is willing to study Vietnam's recent proposal for an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea although Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said it looked like a "propaganda ploy", in an interview published in the SUNDAY TIMES here today. Mr. Dhanabalan said if Vietnam were serious about a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem it should get in touch with Indonesia or Malaysia.

Indonesia is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) appointed special interlocutor while Malaysia is chairman of the ASEAN standing committee.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach should do this next week in New York when he attends the U.N. General Assembly, he said. "I don't want to pre-judge it. Let's wait for what he has to say (directly to ASEAN) and his clarifications...I have an open mind. I'm prepared to listen to him if he wants to meet me in New York", THE SUNDAY TIMES quoted Mr. Dhanabalan as saying.

In a recent interview with a Japanese news agency Mr Thach said Hanoi was willing to talk to ASEAN without preconditions. He even suggested that group of "neutral" nations including Japan could form an international peace-keeping force in Kampuchea. The ASEAN members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Mr Dhanabalan said in the past six years Vietnam had frequently "floated unsubstantive proposals" before the U.N. General Assembly because of "anticipated pressure" from the world body. For this reason, Singapore viewed Mr Thach's reported statement with great caution, he said.

"At some point, Vietnam must see that normalising relations with China is a priority item. At that point, they will also see the need to settle the Kampuchean problem.

"Whether that will be related to Sino-Soviet rapprochement is another matter. In the meantime, we must preserve certain options for Kampuchea by denying recognition to the puppet regime Vietnam has installed and by applying pressure to Vietnam," Mr Dhanabalan said.

ASEAN has persistently called for the withdrawal of an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops which Vietnam has stationed in Kampuchea since the Hanoi-led army toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government in Phnom Penh in 1979.

LETTER OF INTENT FOR IMF FINALIZED 13 SEP

HK141414 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Sep 84 p 2

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund -- detailing the economic program the government will follow for the 18-month term of the \$630-million loan being asked from the IMF -- was finalized yesterday in Malacanang.

Finalization of the letter of intent signifies that the IMF team last week finished negotiations on the loan, has recommended approval of the loan by IMF managing director Jacques de Larosiere. Approval of the loan will pave the way for negotiations with foreign banks on a rescheduling of about \$9 billion of the country's \$26-billion debt, and provisions of new credits.

The letter of intent is expected to be hand-carried to the IMF headquarters in Washington by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr., who are scheduled to leave tomorrow.

The letter was finalized during a closed-door meeting yesterday morning. President Marcos presided over the meeting, which was attended by Virata, Fernandez, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin, Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, Budget Minister Manuel Alba, and National Treasurer Vicente Macalincag.

The economic program embodied in the letter involves mainly ceilings on the total supply of money and credit, and target levels for the rate of increase in prices, the government's budget deficit, the settlement of arrears on foreign loans, and the country's balance of payments.

The program was finalized after Fernandez reported to the president that the advisory committee of the country's creditor banks said it had received a report from the IMF negotiating team indicating an agreement "had been reached on the prior action package, which is currently being implemented." The advisory committee, headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., reported in a telex to Fernandez that "based on these developments the advisory committee continues to believe that the maintenance of trade-flows to the Philippines is very important." The "prior action package, which is currently being implemented." The advisory committee, headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., reported in a telex to Fernandez that "based on these developments the advisory committee continues to believe that the maintenance of trade-flows to the Philippines is very important." The "prior action package" refers to a reconfirmation by the 12 banks in the committee of their commitment to maintain their outstanding loan levels to the Philippines as Oct. 17, 1983, when the Philippines called for moratorium on repayments on foreign debts. The package also includes a reconfirmation by the banks of their commitment to maintain their interbank placements to overseas branches and affiliates of Philippine banks as of Oct. 17, 1983. "The advisory committee urges all banks to do the same," the telex states.

The country's creditor-banks total 483. The advisory committee's action is seen as the "implied assurance" that the foreign banks would agree to reschedule old debts and lend new money after the IMF has approved the Philippine request for the Fund's loan.

Fernandez also reported to the President that Richard Erb, alternate executive director of the IMF for the United States, and Hubert Neiss, head of the IMF's Asian Department, have reported to the IMF that favorable disposition on the request of the Philippines was expected.



Fernandez in an interview said the communication from the advisory committee "is positive," and "substantial progress has been achieved."

The advisory committee includes the Bank of Tokyo Ltd. as deputy chairman, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Banque Nationale Paris, Barclays Bank International, the Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, Citibank, Dresdner Bank, Fuji Bank, and Morgan Guarantee Trust of New York.

CARDINAL SIN TO VISIT PRC 27 OCT-6 NOV

OW170530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Filipino primate Jaime Cardinal Sin, son of a Chinese immigrant, will make the first visit ever by an Asian cardinal to China from October 27 to November 6, a church spokesman confirmed here today. It would be the cardinal's second visit to China, but his first as head of the Philippines' dominant Roman Catholic Church. The archbishop of Manila's itinerary includes Peking, Shanghai, Nanking and Xiamen, where his father was born and which the would-be prelate has first visited at the age of seven, the spokesman said.

Church and Foreign Ministry officials lauded the visit as a "significant milestone" in Philippine-Chinese relations, and the top churchman said he would go "in a spirit of friendship and dialogue," the spokesman added.

Cardinal Sin, 56, a highly-respected and influential figure in [words indistinct] the Chinese community plays a key economic role, asked to be taken to villages and visit fellow Christians, the spokesman added.

The cardinal was born in the central Philippine province of Aklan, where his father, who had taken the Christian name of Juan settled with a Filipina wife, Maxima Reyes Lachica.

VIRATA UNWORRIED BY OPPOSITION MOVE TO OUST HIM

OW141351 Quezon City PRN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] At the Batasan, Prime Minister Cesar Virata is not worried over the opposition move to foot a no-confidence vote against him. We have this report from Jose Carlos.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] The oust-Virata move by the merged opposition in the Batasang Pambansa will not prosper under the Constitution. This was stressed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who said that there can be not vote of confidence in government at this time, because the Constitution stipulates that there can be no confidence issue in 1 1/2 years after an election period. The election for the Batasan was held on May 14 this year, and Virata was elected prime minister 1 day after the new parliament had convened. According to Virata, the challenge by the opposition on the issue of no confidence can be good for a period for 3 years.

Assemblyman Homobono Adaza, who spearheaded the oust-Virata move, said the Batasan should withdraw its confidence in Virata, because of the prime minister's statement that corruption and unsound government policies had led to the failure of some government projects.

[Virata] The first 1 1/2 years, there can be no challenge, and during the last 1 1/2 years, there could be no challenge also. So, within a 6-year term, it is only the middle period that is subject to challenge and dissolution of the Batasan, if there is a fundamental issue.

[Carlos] On his reported resignation, Virata said this is not entirely correct. He said he would stay because he has the responsibility to assist the government in implementing the economic recovery program. [end recording]

#### Ruling Party Support

HK140945 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] At the Batasang Pambansa, the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan yesterday [13 September] manifested its support for Prime Minister Cesar Virata in the wake of a motion for a no-confidence vote being poised against him and the rest of the Cabinet by the coalesced opposition. Majority floor leader Jose Rono said some 100 parliament members belonging to the majority party are preparing a resolution commending Virata for his honesty, integrity, and dedicated performance in government. This developed as the coalesced opposition decided yesterday to defer the filing of the non-confidence motion till Wednesday next week.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata last night categorically denied having said that many projects financed or guaranteed by the government had failed because of graft and corruption. In an interview with Batasan newsmen, Virata read the portion of his speech delivered last September 4, and nowhere in that speech was graft and corruption in government mentioned. Virata's speech, made before the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Management Association of the Philippines is the basis of a motion for a no-confidence vote being poised against him by the coalesced opposition in the Batasang Pambansa.

#### TOLENTINO DEFENDS STAND ON AMENDMENT NO 6

OW141423 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino today defended his compromise stance on Amendment No 6. In fact, Tolentino expressed confidence in its acceptance by members of the Batasang Pambansa; and Luchi Cruz has this update.

[Begin Cruz recording] Minister Tolentino's defense was eloquently made in a speech delivered before members of the National Press Club in Manila. In that speech, the foreign minister explained that, while a complete repeal of the controversial amendment is impossible due to the nature of the composition of Batasan members at present, a compromise bill will merely require a majority vote, which, he said, spells a big difference. Tolentino also bared his plans to talk about the compromise first to the president before formally presenting it to the Batasan. You will recall that, under Tolentino's compromise bill, the power to issue decrees will be limited to emergency situations.

In an open forum after his speech, the minister also debunked claims that he has intentions of running for the presidency in 1987. He said he holds no such ambition any more. [end recording]



SPOKESMAN DENIES USE OF CHEMICAL BOMBS CHARGE

OW170420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0354 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, Sept 17 (AFP) -- An international fact-finding mission said here that it had "confirmed without doubt" that the Philippine military used "chemical bombs" in recent clashes with Moslem separatists, hurting civilians in the process. The church-backed mission, one of several that fanned out across the country as part of an "international solidarity week" called by militant opposition organizations, said the bombs were used in Lanao del Sur Province near this northern Mindanao City. The nine-member mission made the charge in a news conference yesterday. The Armed Forces High Command in Manila today dismissed the accusation as "false."

"Red cannisters burst into flames upon reaching the ground and then emitted a thick black smoke," mission spokesman Amanda Tibbey, an American, quoted civilian victims and witnesses as saying. She said the bombs were meant for guerrillas of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) -- an Arab-backed group campaigning for a Filipino Moslem state in Mindanao -- but caused serious injuries to civilians and affected wildlife. The bombs were allegedly dropped August 5 by government fighter jets over Lumbak, Bayabao and Maguing towns. No deaths were confirmed and the mission failed to bring back soil and water samples as the affected areas were cordoned off by the military, Tibbey said. Victims complained of itchy, stinging pains similar to pinpricks, difficulty in breathing as in severe asthma attacks and severe loss of weight, the mission spokesman said, adding that victims' wounds smelled of rotting flesh.

In Manila, Lieutenant Colonel Arsenio Tecson, the spokesman of Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE: "They are false. We deny such charges." "We do not even have chemical weapons of that nature in our armory. And if they are talking about napalm, we haven't used napalm. I don't even remember (the military) having used napalm against insurgency." He said that chemical weapons were "in the first place... too expensive," adding that "there has never been any instance when the Armed Forces used that."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile similarly denied [words indistinct] forum at the national [words indistinct] that the military carried out chemical warfare against the MNLF.

VER INAUGURATES HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE UNIT

HK141500 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday that the military has intensified its drive against insurgency with the use of more helicopters in transporting troops and equipment.

Ver made this statement in an interview with newsmen at the inauguration of the 410th maintenance wing of the Philippine Air Force (PAF) helicopter depot repair facility at Villamor Air Base in Pasay City.

Ver said he was impressed with the new PAF's capability to repair and overhaul helicopters instead of sending them to the United States. Ver said that the government was able to save P [peso] 16.5 million in the repair of two helicopters and four F-5 jet planes. Ver said the helicopters will be more widely used in the counter-insurgency operations. "The recommissioning of fighter planes will greatly boost air defense capability," he added.

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